CARNRICK'S
SOLUBLE FOOD
FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.
THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk and agrees with all Infants and Children.
THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the Child without the addition of Cow's Milk.

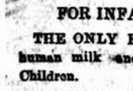
The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,603—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1891.

McEWAN'S BEER.
As Supplied to all Military Stations.
Rs. 55 per Hogshead.
Rs. 28 per Kilderkin.
The Finest Draught Beer Shipped to Australia And the East.
AGENTS:—CUTLER, PALMER AND Co.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday.
P.L. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	5th Dec.
† THAMES	4078	800	W. A. Seaton	12th "
P.L. PESHAWUR	3283	600	W. A. Wheler	19th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	26th "
P.P. ROSSETTA	3511	700	C. Gadd	2nd Jany.
† THAMES	4078	800	W. A. Seaton	9th "
P.P. CARTHAGE	4279	1000	M. de Horne	16th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	23rd "
P.L. PENINSULAR	4972	1000	A. C. Loggin	30th "
† THAMES	4078	800	W. A. Seaton	6th Feb.
P.L. MIRZAPORE	3282	600	R. Harvey	13th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	20th "
P.L. ROME	5011	1000	A. B. Daniell	27th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	5th Mar.
P.L. KHEDIVE	3893	600	L. H. Moule	12th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighel	19th "
P.L. THAMES	4078	800	W. A. Seaton	26th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	2nd Apr.
P.L. CARTHAGE	4279	1000	M. de Horne	9th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	16th "
P.L. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	23rd "
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	30th "
P.L. PERSIA	3949	600	P. Harris	7th May.

The steamers marked P.L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mont route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m., on the day of sailing.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their baggage correctly labelled with port of destination.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Vessls.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain	Tuesday, 5 p.m.,
SHANNON	4077	800	C. Edwards	22nd Mar.
PENINSULAR	4972	1000	A. C. Loggin	19th April.

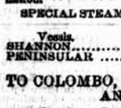
TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	About
MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	3rd Dec.
MALWA	2276	500	C. F. Preston	17th "
KHEDIVE	3893	600	L. H. Moule	31st "
RAVENNA	3257	700	E. Crewe	14th Jan.
CATHAY	2984	500	A. Symons	28th "
CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	11th Feb.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, November 29, 1891.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and NAPLES, via PORT SAID, MESSINA, and MARSEILLES, at regular intervals of 30 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ,

FARE to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 200, Rs. 265, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other First Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay:—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	
S. S. MANILLA	5,000	800	1st Dec., 1891.
S. S. SINGAPORE	5,000	800	29th Dec. 1891.
S. S. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	19th Jan. 1892.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 350 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of Food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG

Steamer	To sail
BORMIDA	On the 7th Dec., 1891.

For Handbooks of Information and other Particuls regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Esmoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Nov. 22, 1891.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Boehringer	4,600	750	1st Dec. '91.
IMPERATRIX	P. Egger	4,600	750	1st Jan. '92.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI	Rs. 900	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail
ARIA TERESA R. Deperis		3,800	550	18th Jan. '92.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

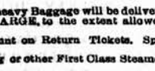
Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
MELPOMENE	A. Mills	3,800	550	24th Dec. 91

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, November 18, 1891.

"THE BOMBAY LONDON S. S. COMPANY."



Vessels.	Tons.	Will sail on	
"MINNA CRAIG"	4700	10th Dec.	do.
"QUEEN OF INDIA"	3881	13th Dec.	Marseilles.
"EMPRESS OF THE EAST"	3200	22th Jan.	do.

These Steamers are fitted throughout with Electric Light and have every Accommodation for First Class Passengers.

For full particulars Apply to

Messrs. BEYTS, CRAIG & Co.,
Sirdar's Palaces, Bombay.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail.
BRITANNIA	Jas. Brown	3369	about 4th Dec.
ARABIA	C. H. Hillcoat	3544	" 22nd Dec.

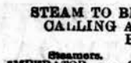
Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles).

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For further particulars Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, November 27th, 1891.



CHEAP PASSAGES. HOMEWARD AND OUTWARD.

PASSAGES promptly engaged and best Berths secured FREE OF COMMISSION, in P. and O. and all other LINERS; and also in selected NON-LINERS, such as the "BEDOUIN," "WOODS," &c., from Rs. 200 to 300 to the Continent, and Rs. 300 to Rs. 375 to English ports, 1st Saloon.

Outward, in Non-Liners, from 220 to 230 per adult, Saloon.

CONTINENTAL RAIL—TICKETS provided, and PULLMAN-CAR BERTHS engaged.

HEAVY BAGGAGE stored, shipped, or forwarded by P. and O. at Cargo rates to port of destination or address.

PASSENGERS met on arrival and departure by reliable Agents.

SOVEREIGNS, DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR NOTES supplied at best rates.

LADIES, Children, and Gentlemen respectively grouped in selected Saloon cabins; special arrangement for Families and Parties.

INSURANCE effected at reasonable rates.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE TELEGRAMS arranged for economically.

INTEREST at 3 per cent. allowed on passage money deposited with us in advance.

Full particulars supplied and HAND-BOOKS sent free on application.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY—28, APOLLO STREET.
KARACHI—BUNDER ROAD.
LONDON—27, LEADENHALL STREET.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.
HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 25 per month, including horse-keeper. Examination on Horses [illegible] sale, Rs. 10. [illegible]

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE, KATHIAWAR PORTS, AND CUTCH MANDAVIE.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on 5th December, at 10 a.m.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 1,168 tons, on the 2nd December, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Porebunder, Cutch Mandavie and Kurrachee, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on the 6th December, at 11 a.m., or after arrival of incoming English Mail steamer, calling at Kurrachi, Bunder Abbas, Lingeh, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Buzreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KANGRA," 2,610 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 3rd December, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 30th November 1891. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1892.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. and O. secured a very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.

Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked furnished at once.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co.(London), or at Liverpool by Messrs KING, BAILLIE & Co. Messrs. KING, KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished and every facility given for examination.

LOANS granted on approved security. Letters of Credits and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES arranged at current rates, and addresses in connection with the same registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. *free of charge.*

Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward bound Passengers" forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING HAMILTON & Co., KING, BAILLIE & Co
CALCUTTA. LIVERPOOL.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.

FAVORABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.

INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued, insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 63,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

F. DE BOVIS, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

ALBERT DEACON, Esq (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
Wm. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co.
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.

THOMAS JACKSON } Managers.
EWEN CAMERON }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	SAIGON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAN FRANCISCO.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SINGAPORE.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 4 Per Cent, T'rons for'ther p'riods on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 21, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.

FIXED DEPOSITS received subject to 12, 6, or 3 months notice, at rates to be learnt on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.

REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay, Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over. Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short periods granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.

GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.

REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted. Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,000,000.
PAID UP CAPITAL	£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND	£ 100,000.

The Capital has been adjusted at 1s. 6d. per rupee at a cost of £116,625.

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KURRACHEE, DELHI, RANGOON, AND MANDALAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS are received for Fixed Periods at Rates of Interest which may be ascertained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

JAS. BUCHAN,
Manager.

PRICE CURRENT—Published once a Week. Contains shipping [illegible]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SUPERIOR PALE BRANDIES

FROM THE CELEBRATED DISTILLERIES OF THE VINE GROWERS' ASSOCIATION OF COGNAC.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
TREACHER'S SPECIAL INVALID BRANDY, Matured for Medicinal use, 15 years old ...per doz.	65 0	73 0
*** TREACHER'S FINE OLD PALE COGNAC, the Celebrated "Heart Labelled" BRANDY ...per doz.	40 0	44 8
** TREACHER'S OLD PALE COGNAC, a choice matured spirit.per doz.	36 0	40 0
* TREACHER'S PALE COGNAC, a good "Peg" Brandy ...per doz.	32 0	35 8

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PIANOFORTE SHOW-ROOMS.

PERSONS in want of a really good new (or second-hand) PIANO are invited to call at the above.

PIANOFORTES exchanged,
PIANOFORTES for hire,
PIANOFORTES renovated,
PIANOFORTES tuned,
At No. 43, Esplanade Road, and No. 1, Ash Lane, Fort, Bombay.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., LD.,
IMPORTERS AND AGENTS.

XMAS CARDS!
XMAS CARDS!!
XMAS CARDS!!!

IN GREAT VARIETY.
From Annas 2 to Rs. 22 each.

MORENAS & COMPANY,
GENERAL MERCHANTS.

WINES! WINES!!

CROFT, WELLS & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS for the following BRANDS:—

WHISKIES.
GONNE, CROFT & Co.'s
ROBINSON'S SPECIAL BLEND.
DAVID SMITH & Co.'s
CHAMPAGNE.
JULES MUMM, JULES MUMM.
PORT.
CROFT'S VERY OLD TAWNY.
SHERRIES.
STANLEY AND GRIMM.
CLARETS.
MEDOC ST. JULIEN.
BRANDIES.
THINE & Co.'s.
JEAN BARTON & Co.
Retail Agents:—DENISON & Co.,
33, HUMMUM STREET.
SPECIAL TERMS TO REGIMENTAL MESSES, CLUBS, &c.

JUST UNPACKED
CHRISTMAS
AND
NEW YEAR'S CARDS
In Very Great Varieties, with MODERATE PRICES.

BOLTON & COMPANY,
IMPORTERS OF NOVELTIES,
BOMBAY.

CUMMINS' PATENT,

GUARANTEED
COTTON BALING PRESSES.
OUTTURN FROM 200 TO 400 BALES PER DAY.

ADVANTAGES.

COST OF HOOP, FUEL, GUNNY, AND LABOUR
REDUCED 35 TO 45 PER CENT.
MEASUREMENT OF BALES
REDUCED 20 TO 30 PER CENT.
400 LBS. BALES 6-4 CUBIC FEET.
500 LBS. BALES 8 CUBIC FEET.

The SAMPLE COTTON from bales of this measurement is highly approved of by the largest Cotton Firms in India, and is guaranteed perfect, no lumps, no hard side.

BALES 300, 400, 500, OR 800 POUNDS,

SOLE MANUFACTURERS:

GREENWOOD & BATLEY, LD.,
ALBION WORKS, LEEDS, ENGLAND.

Our Representative, Mr. A. E. CUMMINS, from Leeds, is now on circuit in India, and is prepared to give Advice, Quotations, and accept Orders, on behalf of the Firm.

A. E. CUMMINS,
Care of CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK, BOMBAY.
PRO TEM.—APOLLO BUNDER HOTEL, BOMBAY.
PAMPHLETS, CIRCULARS, PHOTOGRAPHS, ON APPLICATION.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept. No COMMISSION charged. INTEREST allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance when not under Rs. 1,000. ACCOUNTS rendered half-yearly up to 30th June and 31st December. CHEQUES and PASS BOOKS furnished. GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle of payment and approved CHEQUES on MADRAS received at par. CHEQUES on LONDON cashed or sent for collection.

PAY and PENSIONS realised, free of charge, except when under guarantee to Government.

FAMILY REMITTANCES.—Arrangements made for monthly payments in England. BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and remitted direct if required.

TELEGRAPHIC transfers made, and for that purpose names and addresses registered free of cost.

DEPOSIT Accounts opened available only for remittance (at any time) in our own Bills on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and interest allowed at 3 per cent. per Annum.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

CLARKE'S UNRIVALLED HAIR DYE.

WARRANTED not to stain the Skin. Prepared in two separate bottles. The effect will be instantaneous. Hair will retain its colour for a long time. It has already been tested by many persons with great success. For changing Red or Grey Hair to beautiful shades of Black or Brown according to instructions given, this quantity will last 2 months applying every 10 or 12 days. Price Rs. 3 for the two Bottles; or for Dan, or Rs. 33, packing extra.

CLARKE'S MIXTURE
FOR KILLING WHITE ANTS, &c.

This mixture is one-third the price of Carbolic Acid. It will totally eradicate White Ants, and if applied to furniture once a month will prevent depredations on any kind of wood work or paper. No kind of insect will approach it. It has been tested at the Surveyor-General's office with success. Price Rs. 12 per gallon; or Rs. 2-4 per Bottle, packing extra.

SEVERAL UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

[illegible]N. GHOSH, Chemist,
SOLE AGENT,
[illegible], Colootolla Street, Calcutta.

TREACHER & Co. have the pleasure to announce a reduction in the prices of Wines, Spirits, Stores, etc., etc.

SHERRIES AND PORTS.

SHERRIES.

(GONZALEZ, BYASS & CO.'S)

OUR Sherries are selected and matured on the spot and shipped by the well-known firm of Gonzales, Byass & Co., who have obtained a world-wide reputation for the high character and superior quality of their Wines.

The following have been selected by TREACHER & Co. as especially suited to the taste and requirements of residents in India. The Company's large importations enable them to quote lower prices than customary for such high class Wines.

	Cash. Per Doz. Rs. as.	Credit. Per Doz. Rs. as.
YELLOW SEAL.—A light Spanish Wine of fair quality	15 0	17 0
EXTRA DRY PALE.—A light, natural, unblended Wine	19 0	21 8
PALE DINNER.—An excellent Wine for general use	24 0	27 0
VINO DE PASTO.—A good, genuine, Dinner Wine	27 0	30 0
OLD DRY.—Very Superior, soft and dry	29 0	32 8
GOLDEN.—A rich, nutty flavoured Dessert Wine	31 0	35 0
MANZANILLA.—Very dry and pale		35 0
SUPERIOR AMONTILLADO—Very old and choice	40 0	45 0

PORTS.

(SANDEMAN'S.)

TREACHER & Co. have given much attention to the selection of these Wines, which are shipped direct by the celebrated firm of Sandeman and Co., a sufficient indication of their very superior quality. Invalids and others suffering from the exhausting effect of the climate will find in these Wines excellent recuperating properties.

	Cash. Qts. Rs. as.	Pts. Rs. as.	Credit. Qts. Rs. as.	Pts. Rs. as.
TAWNY OLD PORT.—This has been specially selected for us by Messrs. Sandeman & Co. to meet a demand for a good After-dinner Wine. It is somewhat dry and tawny with an excellent bouquet and flavour	36 0	20 0	40 0	22 8
SUPERIOR OLD PORT.—This, our well-known "Invalid's Port," so generally prescribed and recommended by the medical profession; it has fine bouquet and character	35 0	19 0	39 0	21 4
FINE OLD PORT.—Of good body and flavour; it is a wholesome, nutritious Wine, thoroughly matured previous to being bottled	28 0	15 0	31 0	16 8
OLD PORT.—A rich and fruity Wine, of moderate price	20 0	...	22 8	...

Our present holdings of both Sherries and Ports are exceptionally good, and will bear favourable comparison with Wines at a much higher price.

TREACHER AND CO., LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CHAMPAGNE.
ONE OF THE FINEST BRANDS IS
"BINET FILS"
DRY ELITE.
Price Rs. 66 per Doz. Qts.
TEST IT AGAINST ANY OTHER SHIPPERS.
STRONGLY RECOMMENDED BY
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

XMAS & NEW YEAR PRESENTS
FOR FRIENDS AT HOME.
SPENCER & CO.
Undertake to make up and forward parcels of
CIGARS, TEA AND CONDIMENTS
To any address in Great Britain or Ireland, and if desired deliver same FREE FROM ALL CHARGES TO ADDRESSEE.

The PARCELS may be of any size, Constituents however will bear in mind, when ordering, that the proportion of charges decreases in ratio to the quantity ordered.

PRICES OF CIGARS DELIVERED IN ENGLAND OR WALES SENT ON APPLICATION.

TEAS.

SPENCER & Co.'s Stock of Indian Teas is very extensive and comprises some exceptionally fine growths from Darjeeling and Assam.

The cost of carriage, duty, etc., including carriage to any Railway Station in England or Wales varies as follows:—

Net Weight.	5 lbs.	10 lbs	15 lbs.	20 lbs.	25 lbs.	30 lbs.
Rs.	7-8	10-0	14-0	17-8	20-0	25-0

INDIAN CONDIMENTS.

The excellent quality of our Curry Powder, Paste and Chutnies is well known. An assortment of one dozen bottles can be forwarded for Rs. 8 and larger quantities at slightly reduced rates, EXCLUSIVE OF THE COST OF THE PREPARATIONS.

N.B.—Parcels for Ireland or Scotland are subject to an extra charge of Rs. 1-4 per Bengal Maund.

SPENCER & CO.,
HEAD OFFICE.—MADRAS.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURE, &c.

DR. DE ROOS'
COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints. Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in an agonising death. For weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, and promote the functions of the kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful Patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS'
PILULÆ VITÆ, OR
VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.

The most wonderful Pills in the world for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, pimples, blotches, boils, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of either sex, equally with the robust, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directions accompanying each box.

Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draughts, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them, and never leave home without them: an attack may then be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two, which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d. 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED
VITÆ VITÆ,
OR LIFE DROPS.

This remarkable [illegible] Remedy for Nervous and Functional Debility, Spermatorrhœa, &c.

This remarkable [illegible] summer strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily [illegible] the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and [illegible]. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces owing to [illegible], or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted [illegible] sedentary, the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and [illegible] children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful [illegible], which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

Dr. De Roos' Medicines are sold by all the Principal Chemists and Merchants in India. Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sale of extra profit.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA,
TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.
N.B.—The Trade and Native Dealers supplied under Special Discount.

MARCKS AND Co., LD.,

MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS. GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS.

OUR establishment of European workmen having been increased to meet the demands of the Public, and all the newest appliances for making, on the premises, every description of Jewellery, Customers are invited to send their Designs for Articles of PURE INDIAN GOLD. Estimates of the cost of making are supplied free on application. The quality of every Article made by this Firm is guaranteed.

GOLD GUARD, KEEPER, OR MOTTO RINGS.

Plain, engraved, and chased with appropriate Mottos, such as "Forget-Me-Not," "Regard," "Remember," "Souvenir," "In Memoriam," "Ewig Dein," "Ibhar," etc. Any Motto or design made to order, Rs. 18, 21, 26, and 35.

MIZPAH RINGS.

In a variety of designs in Solid Indian Gold, plain, engraved, and jewelled; or with double Heart in Diamonds and Rubies on Band and concealed Motto. Rs. 17, 21, 30 and 45.

LADIES' JEWELLED RINGS.

An inexhaustible Selection of the Choicest designs in Diamond, Ruby, Sapphire, Emerald, Real Cats Eye, Opal, Coral, Peridot, etc., etc., set singly, or in Half-hoop, Cluster, Marquise, Gipsy, and other Styles, with stones of one class or in combination; ranging in price from Rs. 100 to Rs. 10,000.

Also a selection of lower priced Rings, set with smaller sized Stones, from Rs. 10 to 100.

GENTLEMEN'S SIGNET RINGS.

Massive Gold Signet Rings with Round, Oval, Shield, and other shaped Tops, all Gold, or set with Bloodstones, Sard, Sardonyx, Cornelian, Onyx, and other Stones, on which any monogram or design can be engraved to order. Rs. 25, 36, 40, and 45.

SOLID GOLD SNAKE RINGS.

With the Snake's body forming a ring of two, three, four, or more coils, or with Ruby or Diamond Eyes and Head. Rs. 45, 55, 60 and 100.

GOLD BROOCHES.

THE following is a short list of Lace and Fichu Brooches:—

	Rs.
Key (handle set with Pearls)	50
Triple Bar (set with 3 Diamonds)	95
Circular Disc (Diamond and 4 Sapphires)	130
Arrow piercing double Hearts (Pearls)	45
Gold Web and figure of real Fly	35
Trace and Horse-shoe (Pearls)	80
Chain with pearls	25
Curb and Horse-Shoe (Pearls)	35
Rope and Bee (Wings of Pearls and 4 large Moonstones)	35
Pin and Beetle (Body of Amethyst, Wings brilliants, eyes Ruby, and head of Pin Lapis lazuli)	55
Spider (27 Pearls and Eyes Ruby)	42
Fly (Body and Wings Pearls, the Eyes Ruby)	29
Parrot (Wings and Body enamelled in variegated colors and set with Diamonds)	65
Rope in knotted loop (Pearls and Rubies)	45
Do. do. (2 Diamonds and 2 Rubies)	70
Float, Line, and Hook (Pearls for weights)	45
Oval (Centre

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, PAREL.

BALLOON ASCENT
AND
DESCENT

In an Entirely
NEW WAR PARACHUTE
By the daring aeronaut,
LIEUT. MANSFIELD, R. N. R.,
On SATURDAY, DECEMBER 5th,
at 4-30 p.m.

THIS SECOND EXHIBITION will be even more startling than the first one, when Lieut. MANSFIELD will display the wonderful uses to which Ballooning may be put in Modern Warfare and several of his improved appliances will be used and he will endeavour to beat his last record of 11,400 feet.

It is particularly requested that Gentlemen will apply for the Tickets at once that Special Arrangements can be made for themselves and the Ladies.

THIS IS THE LAST OCCASION
LIEUT. MANSFIELD
Will be able to give an Exhibition in Bombay.

Arrangements are made by the B. B. and C. I. Railway and Tramway Companies to run Special Trains and Tram Cars as may be required in addition to the Ordinary Local Trains to and from Parel on the Day of the Descent.

ADMISSION FEE:

Reserved Seats, near the Balloon	Rs. 3
First Class „	Rs. 2
Second Class „	Re. 1
Promenade	As. 8

Tickets may be had from
SOUNDY & Co.; SOUTHWELL & AUSTIN; TREACHER & Co., BYCULLA & FORT; BEYNON & Co.; and A. BHICAJEE & Co., Apollo Bunder.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO Per S. S. "CLAN DRUMMOND" ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, are hereby requested to present their BILLS OF LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the PRINCE'S DOCK.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain CLARK, will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the Landing Sheds.

After removal from the Landing Sheds the Steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever.

All claims must be presented for Settlement within a fortnight of the Steamer's Arrival, otherwise they will not be ENTERTAINED.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 30th November, 1891.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO by S. S. "ALMORA" are hereby notified of her ARRIVAL from LONDON, and that she is discharging in the PRINCES DOCK. They are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature, and to remove their cargo without delay.

All damaged goods must be surveyed by the Steamer's Surveyor, Captain Macaulay, before removal from the Dock premises, and all claims must be presented duly signed by the Commander previous to the vessel leaving Port, after which no claim will be admitted.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 30th November, 1891.

DON'T DELAY!

THE last Mail for Posting CHRISTMAS CARDS to England leaves on the 5th December.

Be sure you come and Inspect our
LARGE AND VARIED STOCK OF
CHRISTMAS CARDS.
HUNDREDS OF UNIQUE DESIGNS
at all Prices, from one Anna upwards.

S. L. NORMAN & Co.,
CHURCH GATE STREET,
BOMBAY.

COMPOUND SULPHUR TABLETS

Prepared after the Formula of
SIR ALFRED B. GARROD.

THE well known beneficial Properties of Sulphur, coupled with its simplicity, have always secured for it the appreciation of the Public, with whom it has long been a favourite; but since so eminent an authority as Dr. GARROD called special attention to its merits and published a formula, which converts it into an Agreeable Sherbetsnaa, those Compounds Sulphur Tablets are made with a view of furnishing in one single Tablet a proper Dose for an Adult, and are simply equal to five ordinary Garrod's Sulphur Lozenges with the Proportions prescribed by him strictly adhered to. Price per bottle, Annas 12.

MADON, SONS & Co.,
23, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTIFICATION.

APPLICATIONS for Free Boardership in the GOCULDAS TEJPAL BOARDING School will be received by the Undersigned till the 15th instant. For forms of application apply, stating particulars of study, to

HARJIVAN BHAGVANJI SHUKLA,
Secretary, G. T. Charities.

Holi Chukla, Fort, Bombay, 1st Dec., 1891.

WANTED

A Thoroughly Practical MILL ENGINEER to take the representation of the most recent improved Cotton Spinning and Weaving Machinery, consisting of the acknowledged most advantageous system of Ring Spinning of either Cops or on Bobbins, on the best "Flexible Gravity" spindle.

Spinning Preparation Machinery of every description for all kinds of Spinning to be constructed.

Weaving Preparation Machinery acknowledged in the cotton manufacturing districts of England, as well as on the Continent of Europe, to be the best in the market, supplied with Lancaster's patent improvements.

Looms of every description on Lancaster's patent principle, the result of over 50 years' practical experience.

By the aid of our Special Machinery Tools, and the simplicity in the construction generally, we are enabled to compete with keen competition of quality of workmanship as well as prices.

Boilers, engines, Mill Gearing, Shafting, etc., guaranteed on the most advantageous, substantial, and economical principals. We protect our inventions by patents for the purpose only of securing preference and Royalties are not charged upon them.

Plans, Estimates and Illustrated Catalogues supplied on application for new Spinning and Weaving Mills, or otherwise extension of Machinery in existing Mills.

ADDRESS: WM. LANCASTER,
Engineer and Machine-Maker,
Accrington, England.

TO THOSE GOING TO ENGLAND.

TO BE LET, in DULWICH, for 1 year or 15 months from January 1st, 1892, within 10 minutes walk of the College and of the High School for Girls, a House very nicely furnished, containing 5 or 6 Bed Rooms, 4 Sitting Rooms, Dressing Room, Bath Room with hot and cold water laid on, and usual offices; back and front garden. Drainage put in order last month. Terms to a careful tenant, inclusive of use of grand Piano, Linen, Plate and China, 4 Guineas a week. Apply to "P. G." care of Messrs. WILLIAM WATSON and Co., 28, Apollo Street, Bombay.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
TEAK LOG TIMBER.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, up to 1 P. M., (gun-fire) on WEDNESDAY, the 16th December, Tenders for the SUPPLY up to 800 TONS of best quality MOULMEIN or RANGOON TEAK LOG TIMBER for delivery commencing 1st January next.

Tenders to quote the price per ton of 50 cubic Feet delivered at the company's premises, Byculla, and state the maximum percentage of rejections allowed in the Raft.

Tenders must be accompanied also by the specification of shipments, showing clearly whether the Timber tendered is Moulmein or Rangoon.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 30th November, 1891.

NOTIFICATION.

APPLICATIONS will be received till the 20th Instant from STUDENTS desiring Pecuniary assistance from the GOCULDAS TEJPAL LAW and MEDICAL FUND. For forms of application apply, stating particulars of study, to

HARJIVAN BHAGVANJI SHUKLA,
Secretary, G. T. Charities.

Holi Chukla, Fort, Bombay, 1st Dec., 1891.

NOTICE.

SUPPLY OF UNIFORM TO BARODA CAVALRY.

SEALED TENDERS are invited, and will be received by His Excellency the Senapati Saheb, Baroda, through General A. Hardie, Commanding His Highness the Gaekwar's Troops, Baroda, up to 1 o'clock p. m., (Madras time) on MONDAY, the 21st December, 1891, for the SUPPLY of FULL DRESS UNIFORM and ACCOUTREMENTS (about 1,200 suits, more or less) to The Cavalry Regiments in Baroda.

Terms of contract and samples of uniform may be seen, and further information obtained on application to the undersigned during office hours.

Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of British Rs. 200 to be forfeited in case of refusal to sign the contract.

A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 15 per cent. on the contract amount will have to be made by the contractor whose Tender may be accepted, or other approved security must be given.

His Excellency the Senapati holds himself at liberty to select one or more items from any Tender without reference to other items of the same Tender, and he does not hold himself bound to accept the whole or any part of the lowest or any Tender.

By Order,
F. NISSEN, Colonel,
Commanding H. H's. Cavalry and Artillery Brigade.

Baroda, 21st November, 1891.

HABITUAL CONSTIPATION!
FRUIT LAXATIVE LOZENGES!

Exceedingly palatable Aperient ever made, suitable either for Children or Adults. A certain Cure for Habitual Constipation. Ans. 12 per Bottle.

WORMS! WORMS!!
GIBSON'S SUGAR WORM CAKES.

Very palatable and unusually attractive, do not require a Purgative, very Effective in removing Intestine Worms. Decidedly superior to all other preparations of its kind. Per Packet Ans. 8 only.

MADON, SONS & Co.,
23, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

LESSEE AND SOLE PROPRIETOR.....MR. H. STANLEY.
CROWDED NIGHTLY
BY THE ELITE OF BOMBAY.
HARRY STANLEY'S OPERA COMPANY.
TO-NIGHT, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 1ST.
In consequence of the Great Success last Evening
The Romantic Comic Opera in 3 Acts,
PAUL JONES,
WILL BE REPEATED TO-NIGHT.

DOORS OPEN AT 8-30. OVERTURE AT 9.

ADMISSION:—Orchestra Stalls and Dress Circle, Rs. 4; Second Stalls, Rs 2; Pit, Re. 1; Back Seats, 8 Annas; Private Box to hold 4, Rs. 16.

Box Plan at the GAIETY THEATRE from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.

T. EMPSON, Manager.

ANGEL'S
GALACTOGOGUE.

A most reliable vegetable preparation, producing a plentiful healthy, and natural flow of Milk in nursing women, when the Milk is absent, scanty, or insufficient. It enriches the blood, and converts the watery non-feeding fluid into a rich nutritious diet.

Prices: 3s 6d. and 6s.; or Re. 1-12 and Rs. 3.

CAUTION.—When you require Galactogogue please ask "Angel's," and each bottle bears a Trade Mark, without which none is Genuine.

MADON, SONS & CO.,
23, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 533 OF 1887.

VULLUBDAS DAMODHUR, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Malabar Hill, near Walkeshwar Tank .....Plaintiff.
vs.
GORDHUNDAS DAMODHUR and others ....Defendants.

SUIT No. 316 OF 1888.
APPEAL No. 666.

THUCKER VUSSONJEE MUNJEE & another. Plaintiffs.
vs.
GORDHUNDAS DAMODHUR, of Bombay, Hindu, residing at Girgaum Back Road, outside the Fort, one of the Executors of the last Will and Testament of the abovenamed deceased Vullubdas Damodhur, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Malabar Hill, near Walkeshwar Tank, and the Honorable FRANCIS LAW LATHAM, Her Majesty's Advocate-General of Bombay .....Defendants

SUIT No. 77 OF 1889.

VULLUBDAS DAMODHUR, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Malabar Hill, near Walkeshwar .....Plaintiff.
vs.
LALJEE CUTCHRA and others .....Defendants.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a Warrant of Sale of immoveable property, dated 28th day of October, 1891, the Sheriff has been directed TO SELL the following property at the instance of Messrs. Payne, Gilbert and Sayani, Attorneys for the abovenamed Plaintiff.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-houses and Bungalows standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Girgaum Back Road, containing by admeasurement 3,371 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 212, 592, new Nos. 1650, Old survey No. 541, and new Survey No. 7841, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the properties of Sudanund Chintanan and Joshi Bhowanishanker, on or towards the West by the property of Endamna Crushnajee and Mahadeo Chimnajee Apte, on or towards the North by the said Girgaum Back Road, and on or towards the South by the property of Endamna Chintaman.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claim on abovenamed property (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should on or before the 19th day of December, 1891, lodge in my office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges—Dated this 23rd day of November, 1891.

G. H. FARRAN,
Assistant Commissioner.

NOTICES.

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE CO.
(1845)

FOR many years has issued Policies with treble options, which have given great satisfaction. For Terms and Particulars apply to

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Chief Agents for Bombay.

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association will be held in the Rooms of the Chamber of Commerce on TUESDAY, 1st December, 1891, at 3-30 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1.—To Elect new Members.
2.—To pass the Accounts for the year ending 30th November, 1891.
3.—To Elect the Committee for the year 1891-92.
4.—To authorise the Committee to incur the necessary expenditure for obtaining plans and estimates of the new Cotton Exchange Buildings, proposed to be erected at Colaba, as also for cost of preparing Memorandum and Articles of Association of a new Company in connection therewith; and to transact any other business that may be brought forward.

By Order of the Committee,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

Bombay, 19th November 1891.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,
INCLUDING
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR THE NERBUDDA BRIDGE TOLLS.

TENDERS are invited for farming the tolls levied on passengers, animals, carts, palanquins, &c., making use of the roadway of the Nerbudda river Railway Bridge at Mortakwa. The tolls are levied according to a sanctioned tariff, which may be obtained from the General Traffic Manager, Bombay. All expenses on account of establishment, tickets, &c., will be borne by the party tendering, and one-twelfth of the amount tendered for a one year's contract, and one-thirty-sixth for a three years' contract, will have to be paid into the Auditor's Office, Ajmere, every month, in advance, on the first day of the month.

Tenders may be either for one or for three years, from 1st January, 1892, and a cash deposit of Rs. 1,000 is to be lodged with the Company, which will be forfeited in the event of non-fulfilment of engagement.

Each tender must be accompanied with earnest money to the amount of Rs. 500.

Tenders should be sent into the General Traffic Manager's Office, Bombay, not later than 10th December, 1891, and should be sealed and superscribed "Tender for Nerbudda Bridge Tolls."

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

W. S. S. BISSET,
Agent.

Bombay, 10th November, 1891.

Recommended by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India.
JUST PUBLISHED.

HAND-BOOK TO THE EXAMINATIONS FOR PROMOTION

OF NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS, COMPRISING Questions and Answers on the whole of the subjects in which Acting Bombardiers, Lance-Corporals and Corporals are examined for promotion to the rank of Bombardier, Corporal and Sergeant; Instructions for the Guidance of Boards; full details of the subjects upon which the candidates will be examined; every detail treated most fully for Cavalry, Artillery and Infantry candidates.

SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR SERVICE IN INDIA.

Illustrated with numerous Plates.

By Captain de MOULIN, Royal Sussex Regiment, and Captain READ, Adjutant, 2nd Wiltshire Regiment,
ASSISTED BY
Several Cavalry and Royal Artillery Officers.

Price: Rs. 3-4 per Copy, inclusive of Postage and Packing. Cash, with order, or sent per V. P. P.

Procurable from the MANAGER, "Civil and Military Gazette" Press, Lahore.

HAKIM NAJAT ALI SHAH KADIRI,
OF BAGDAD,
(A GREEN FLAG OVER THE GATE)
153, Foras Road (near Napier Foundry), Byculla, Bombay.

PERSONS suffering from Constitutional Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Paralysis, Diabetes, Rheumatism, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Impotency, Palpitation of the Heart, Intermittent Fever, Jaundice, Liver, Piles, Spleen, Mercurial Eruptions, Cholera, Eye Diseases and other Chronic Diseases standing over 30 Years, and given up by English and Native Physicians, can have their cases radically Cured according to constitution. Since his arrival he has Cured several serious cases, considered by Doctors as incurable, and other diseases treated by him most satisfactorily, (*D.V.*) some in 40 days more or less, and holds first-class Registered Certificates.

VISITING HOURS, 7 to 11 A.M. and 3 to 6 P.M., DAILY.

CERTIFICATE.

To HAKIM NAJAT ALI SHAH KADIRI.
No. 83, Upper Circular Road.

Dear Sir,—Lately my wife was suffering much from Asthma, 4 years and 12 years acidity of the chest. An advertisement in the *Statesman* newspaper regarding your successful treatment of several cures of asthma attracted my notice. Having made inquiries regarding some of their cures, and finding the result of the inquiries satisfactory, I placed her under your treatment from the 3rd December last. I have no hesitation in saying that she has derived considerable benefit under your treatment, and judging from that result, I have every reason to hope that you will be able to effect a radical cure ultimately. I gladly give you permission to make any use you like of this note.

Yours truly,
(Sd.) ROMESH CHUNDER MITTER,
73, Poddopoker Road, Bhowanipore, Calcutta.

Patients requiring my medicines must send me the following instructions:—Age, Height, whether Lean or Stout, Duration of Disease, &c., &c.—Name and Address should be written Legibly.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,
Being a reprint of two letters to the *Bombay Gazette*,
and a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK,
Price 8 Annas,
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the departure of English Mail. 28 Pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English Subscription Rs. 17 per year, including postage.

BY SPECIAL PATRONAGE AND BY APPOINTMENT TO

H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT,
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
AND HIS HONOR THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL,

D. MACROPOLO'S

GENUINE TURKISH TOBACCO AND CIGARETTE MANUFACTORY.

CIGARETTES.

Twelve brands of Cigarettes, out of which the most popular are the:—

Lord Dufferin	per 100 Rs.	5	0
Duke of Connaught	„ „ „	4	0
Finee Lady	„ „ „	3	0
Alpha	„ „ „	2	0
Prince Boris	„ „ „	2	0

Acknowledged throughout India to be the best, freshest, and cheapest. Manufactured daily.

TOBACCOS!! TOBACCOS!!

Only the best brands of English and American Tobacco kept in stock, and recommended with great confidence.

"GOLDEN LEAF" Smoking Mixture, per lb. Rs. 3.

The large increasing demand for this celebrated brand is a guarantee of its quality, and surely pipe smokers will refuse other brands after a trial of the same.

REAL JAVA CIGARS.

Hidalga	per box of 100 Rs.	9	0
Carolina	„ „ „	7	0

Guaranteed manufactured in Holland of Pure Java Tobacco, and consequently are not to be compared with those so-called *Javas* made in Trichinopoly.

REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

The following are expressly prepared for me, of exquisite quality, REAL HAVANA Tobacco, guaranteed crop, 1881:—

Rothschilds	per box of 50 Rs.	20	
Regal del Principe	„ „ „ 25	„	7-8
Regal dela Reina	„ „ „ 25	„	6
Trabucos	„ „ „ 25	„	3
Caliope	„ „ „ 50	„	5
Semirami	„ „ „ 100	„	10

BAHADURS CIGARS.

I have been appointed SOLE AGENT, for the Bombay Presidency, of these celebrated Cigars, made in Madras of pure Sumatra Tobacco, by Messrs. McDowell & Co.

Bahadurs No. 1 per 100 Rs.	4	4	
Do. „ 2 „ „ „	4	0	
Do. „ 3 „ „ „	3	8	

STANLEY CIGARS.

These Cigars, which are now so popular, are made in my own Factory in Dindigal, and are of a combination of best Dindigul and Sumatra Tobacco. They are the mildest Cigars ever manufactured, and as such strongly recommended to beginners and delicate smokers.

"Stanley's" No. 1 per 100 Rs.	4	0	
Do. „ 2 „ „ „	3	8	

Please send for General Price List to

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ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancert Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 3 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are hearing to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnance, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Cholera, in Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is a DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, Sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co. Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d. and 11s. each None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Govern ment stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION:—Beware of Piracy and Imitation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Russell's Street, Bloomsbury, London.

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FOR NERVOUS EXHAUSTION
CLIMATIC ANÆMIA, INCAPACITY FOR WORK, AND
MENTAL AND PHYSICAL DEPRESSION IS
LUMINOUS PHOSPHORUS.
THE ONLY FORMS
KNOWN TO BE A SAFE AND CERTAIN CURE
ARE
THE PILLS PREPARED BY THE ORIGINAL MAKERS,
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Which have been constantly prescribed by the most eminent Physicians with great success for the last Twenty Years.

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(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 5), containing 1-25th gr. Phosphorus.
Dr. KIRBY says: "Experience fully warrants the administration of Phosphorus in this dose" in severe attacks of Neuralgia and cases of extreme Nervous Exhaustion; it gives excellent results, taken with food three or four times a day.

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(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 3), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
This is a valuable combination of two powerful restoratives. As a *nutrient tonic* it gives power to the brain and spinal cord, imparts tone to the digestive organs, increases functional activity and improves the condition of the whole system. It is largely employed in India during convalescent stages of intermittent and remittent fevers. It is an excellent remedy for *Malaise* induced by the climate, and is a good prophylactic against *Malaria*.

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(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 7), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
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(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula No. 6), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.
This combination is useful in all the cases named above, but especially in cases of feeble digestion and *loss of power*, following excesses. Taken regularly with food for a few weeks it has a powerfully renovating effect on broken-down constitutions.

PHOSPHORUS, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 4), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
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This combination of nerve tonics has a very large application It is efficacious in all disorders which are characterised by impoverished blood and diminished nerve power, especially in that low condition of the general health which is induced by overwork, dissipation, and excesses of various kinds. In this state Iron and phosphorus is strongly indicated. In Constitutional Syphilis it has a high remedial power, by improving the condition of the blood and by stimulating its regenerative power. It is exceedingly useful in cases of weak strength-giving. As a tonic for convalescents from fever and other exhausting diseases it is unsurpassed.

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(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 2), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.
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PHOSPHORUS, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 4), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
The use of this combination will be gathered from what has been said of the previous Formulæ, Nos. 3 and 6.
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The Extract is made from the Tres Damiana Plant ("Turnera Aphrodisiaca"), and is a valuable aid to Phosphorus when used as a remedy for impotence.

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The distressing symptoms of NERVOUS EXHAUSTION, loss of MUSCULAR POWER, RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, PARALYSIS, EPILEPSY, &c., are speedily removed by means of **Pulvermacher's World-famed Galvanic Belts**, which convey the electric current direct to the affected parts, gradually stimulating and strengthening all the nerves and muscles, and speedily arresting all symptoms of premature waste and decay.

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The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
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The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
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BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	1,000	600	Rs. 35	885
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	395
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	380
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	12½
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£29
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	330
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80	$125	all	15 pr. ct.	£33—
National Bank of India	37,200	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	175
New Oriental Bank	80,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	150
Silver Shares	--	--	--	--	100

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	600	1,000	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,000	1,000	all	Rs. 20	495 xd
Anglo-Indian	2,345	100	100	5	93
Bailey S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	571	500	all	9 per.ct.	511
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	660
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	410
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	800	1,800	1,000	..	510
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	570
Central India	2,700	500	300	35	1,300
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	575
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1000
Colaba Land & Mill	600	500	25	10 pr.ct.	640
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	680
Coral Mills Co., Ld.	5,698	100	100	50	110
David Mill	1,600	500	500	Rs. 30	445
Dhan Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	850
Empress	2,100	500	25	10 pr.ct.	595
Framjee Petit	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	925
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	90
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	710 xd
Hinguanghat Mill	700	500	25	10 pr.ct.	660
Howard and Bullough	1,200	500	500	25	660
Hyderabad	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	770
Imperial Cotton	600	500	500	Rs. 17-8	330
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	925
James Greaves	1,100	500	25	10 pr.ct.	615
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,600	250	250	12½	222½
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	745
Jubilee Mills Co. Ld	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500 xd
Khandesh	750	1,000	1,000	30	600
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	25	533 xd
Khatau Makanjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	540
Leopold	2,000	100	15	pr.ct.	197
Lord Reay Mfg.	445	1,000	1,000	35	700
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	57½	945½
Madras United	330	1,000	1,000	100	2,000xd
Mahalaxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	420
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	50	15 pr.ct.	500nom
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	all	Rs. 70	1,350
Masagon	5,000	250	25	8	120
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,725
Maharaja Mysore T. & M. Co	4,500	100	100	7 pr.ct.	105
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	par
National	800	1,000	1,000	Nil.	175
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	675
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 12½	452½
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,300
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	880
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 80	1,050xd
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	35	1,400
Shoinpore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,400
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	625
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil.	100nom
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12	270
Sun Mills, Ld	1,300	250	250	Nil.	245
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	660
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Rs. 20	475
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	900	1,000	1,000	Nil.	765
Victoria Mills	500	1,000	1,000	20	370 xd
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	700 xd
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	70

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

		Last half-yearly guar.			
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	--	£100	all	5 p.o	2,400
B. B. & C. I. R. New £18 Shares	--	£ 18	..	do.	420

PRES COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,100xd
Albert Ginning Co	180	500	all	18 pr.ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	80	810
Apollo	750	2,400	1,000	Nil.	335
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	350
BombayCotton Breul's Cawnpore PressCo Ld	1,000	125	125	10	130xd
Britannia	500	1,800	1,000	..	510
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	570
Central India	2,700	500	300	35	1,300
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	575
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1000
Colaba Land & Mill	600	500	25	10 pr.ct.	640
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	680
Coral Mills Co., Ld.	5,698	100	100	50	110
David Mill	1,600	500	500	Rs. 30	445
Dhan Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	850
Empress	2,100	500	25	10 pr.ct.	595
Framjee Petit	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	925
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	90
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	710 xd
Hinguanghat Mill	700	500	25	10 pr.ct.	660
Howard and Bullough	1,200	500	500	25	660
Hyderabad	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	770
Imperial Cotton	600	500	500	Rs. 17-8	330
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	925
James Greaves	1,100	500	25	10 pr.ct.	615
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,600	250	250	12½	222½
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	745
Jubilee Mills Co, Ld	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500 xd
Khandesh	750	1,000	1,000	30	600
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	25	533 xd
Khatau Makanjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	540
Leopold	2,000	100	15	pr.ct.	197
Lord Reay Mfg.	445	1,000	1,000	35	700
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	57½	945½
Madras United	330	1,000	1,000	100	2,000xd
Mahalaxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	420
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	50	15 pr.ct.	500nom
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	all	Rs. 70	1,350
Masagon	5,000	250	25	8	120
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,725
Maharaja Mysore T. & M. Co	4,500	100	100	7 pr.ct.	105
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	par
National	800	1,000	1,000	Nil.	175
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	675
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 12½	452½
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,300
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	880
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 80	1,050xd
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	35	1,400
Shoinpore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,400
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	625
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil.	100nom
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12	270
Sun Mills, Ld	1,300	250	250	Nil.	245
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	660
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Rs. 20	475
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	900	1,000	1,000	Nil.	765
Victoria Mills	500	1,000	1,000	20	370 xd
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	700 xd
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	70

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	250
	700	50	150	74	195
Back Bay Bathing	50	50	50	12	60
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12	107
Bapty Brothers	6,625	300	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	75	830
Bombay & Burmas Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	135	3,975
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	33⅓	1,005
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100		93
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr.ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 37½	925
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr.ct.	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	50	5 pr.ct.	305
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	---
Geyer&Co., Ld.	500	100	70	..	70 p
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	13
John Roberts & Co.	1,200	100	100	10 pr.ct.	98
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	20½	315
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	100
Maharaee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	36
Marcus & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 10	94
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	51xd
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	100	..	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	13 pr.ct.	185
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr.ct.	
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	7 pr.ct.	80
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	450
Prince of Wales Fire	250	3,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,380
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	..	45
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	94
Southwell and Austin, Ld.	Ord. 1,000	100	100	5 pr.ct.	50
Do.	Pref. 1,000	100	100	10 pr.ct.	100
Thacker & Co.	2,000	500	all	85	900
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	93
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25	5-8	17½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 14-6
Carolus	" 228
Mexican Dollars	" 201-8
Five-Franc Pieces	" 282
Bar Silver, 11⅛ betternoss	" 106-12
Gold Leaf	" 22-10nom
Bar Gold, 10 oz., English, 100 touch	" 23-1
Australian Gold, 100 touch	" 23-15
Bombay Bar Gold, 100 touch	" 23-4
do Pekin	" 23-3nom

BANK OF MADRAS.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Madras for the week ending 21st November, 1891 :—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital paid up	50,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	14,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office, Rs. 18,64,576-14-0	42,31,708	0	11
Public Deposits at Branches " 23,67,133-2-11			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	2,84,33,281	15	5
Bank Post Bills, &c.	1,80,252	15	6
Sundries	2,80,939	13	9
Total Rs.	3,75,56,917	13	7

ASSETS.			
Government Securities	62,76,208	1	3
Other authorised Investments	11,42,589	14	0
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities	65,32,983	7	3
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities	18,80,280	11	1
Bills discounted and purchased	93,85,056	4	11
Balances with other Banks	1,69,224	7	4
Bullion	13,111	14	4
Dead stock	3,01,078	5	10
Stamps	11,931	7	10
Sundries	34,755	0	10
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office and Branches	3,16,39,478	10	8
	1,59,17,430	2	11
Rs.	3,75,56,917	13	7

THERMOMETER READINGS

SUNDAY NIGHT, Nov. 29.

10 P.M. .. .. 76·3

MONDAY, Nov. 30.

6 a.m. .. .. 72·3
10 a.m. .. .. 82·4
2 p.m. .. .. 86·1
6 p.m. .. .. 80·0

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Cotton Trade Association, 3-30 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 1 p.m.
Rovers' Football Tournament.
Prize Distribution, St. Xavier's College.
Gaiety Theatre, Stanley's Opera Company, "Paul Jones," 9 p.m.
Skating Rink, 11 a. m. to 1 p. m., 5 to 7 p.m., and 8-30 to 11 p. m.
B. B. R. A. Society, Meeting, 5-15 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—I. M. S. Dalhousie, from Aden ; Almora (s), Antwerp ; Mirzapore (s), London ; and Akaba (s), Liverpool.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Arabia (s), for Persian Gulf ; Umballa (s), Rangoon, &c. ; and Braunfels (s), Karachi.

POLO.—The ground will be reserved for polo this afternoon.

DR. DA GAMA.—We are sorry to hear that Dr. Accacio da Gama, who has been suffering from influenza for some time, is now laid up with a severe form of broncho-pneumonia.

B. B. R. A. SOCIETY.—A meeting of the Society will be held this evening, when Dr. J. Gerson da Cunha will read a paper, entitled "A Brief Sketch of the Portuguese and their Language in the East."

THEOSOPHY.—Mr. Bertram Keightley, M.A., (Cantab, General Secretary, Indian Section, Theosophical Society), will arrive in Bombay on Sunday, the 6th inst. He will be glad to receive visitors and enquirers for information on Theosophical subjects in the rooms of the Society, in Church Gate Street. He will leave Bombay on the 9th inst.

REPORTED THEFT.—Captain S. C. Smith, R.A., residing at Upper Colaba, has reported to the police the theft of a silver watch, a gold albert chain, with gold seal, set with two stones, one being the R.A. crest and the other his own, collectively valued at Rs. 252, and Rs. 5 in cash, and also the keys of the mess safe and cash-box and a leather purse from a drawer in his dressing-room.

THE CHIEF OF ICHALKARANJI.—The young Chief of Ichalkaranji has undertaken a long tour through Northern India. He left his State on Thursday last, and, after a break of journey at Poona, and a couple of days' halt here, left last evening by the B. B. C. I. mail train for Ahmedabad. Many friends went to the station to see him off. He returns in February next, when he will be called upon to assume charge of his State.

LIEUTENANT MANSFIELD'S PARACHUTE DESCENT.—The arrangements for Lieutenant Mansfield's parachute descent at the grounds of Government House, Parel, on the afternoon of Saturday next are now all but completed ; only as we said before, intending spectators should secure their tickets in advance, so that all necessary arrangements may be made for their comfort on the day of the descent.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The following programme will be played at the Royal Yacht Club by the Band of the 5th Bo. L. I. this evening, at six o'clock :—

Lancers	Her Majesty's ..... E Solomon.
Overture	Der Koenig's Lieutenant.. Emil Titl.
Valse	Joie Envoice ..... E. Waldteufel.
Divertissement	Aux Yeux Soft Chanson Henri Nevaux.
Fantasia	Popular Ballads ..... Kappey.
Galop	The Tourists ..... Frodhe.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

ZENANA PHOTOGRAPHY.—Mr. Lala Deen Dayal, whose enterprise and skill as a photographer are remarkable, has hit upon a device for overcoming the obstacle which has hitherto stood in the way of zenana ladies being photographed. He has secured the services of a competent lady-artist in Hyderabad who takes the photographs, developes, and finishes them. Gentlemen are not permitted to enter the ladies' studio on any account, and the utmost pains have been taken to ensure the strictest privacy. A dozen nawabs and rajas have testified to the suitability of the studio for purdah-ladies, and Mr. Lala Deen Dayal is much to be congratulated on his enterprise, the success of which seems already assured.

ALLEGED ROBBERY OF EX-KING THEEBAW'S JEWELS.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Morar Rao charged Allahan Ahmadkhan, before Mr. C. W. Richardson, Third Presidency Magistrate with dishonestly receiving and disposing of certain valuable jewellery belonging to Theebaw, ex-King of Burmah. In consequence of the instructions received from Mr. Gell, the acting Commissioner of Police, Sirdar Bahadoor Abdoolally and Inspector Morar Rao went on board the s.s. Shirvati, which arrived in Bombay harbour on Sunday morning from Rutnagiri and arrested the accused. The magistrate adjourned the case to the 7th proximo, and ordered the accused to be enlarged on bail in his own recognisances for Rs. 20,000 and a surety for the like amount.

ASSAULTING A POLICEMAN.—At the Girgaum Police Court, yesterday, Luxman Sajee was charged before Mr. W. H. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with obstructing a policeman in the execution of his duty and assaulting him with a stick. On Saturday last the accused, whilst under the influence of liquor, behaved in a disorderly manner on the public road, at Kammatipura, and a policeman doing duty there warned the accused to behave himself properly. The accused thereupon got angry and assaulted the policeman most severely with a stick. The accused pleaded not guilty, and said that although he was drunk he did not assault the policeman. The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to six weeks' imprisonment, with hard labour.

CRICKET AT BANDORA.—An interesting game was played on Sunday, the 29th inst., on the Bandora shore ground, between the members of the Polygonal Cricket Club. In the absence of some of their better players the Bachelors' side was only fairly represented against the Married. Having won the toss, the Bachelors went in to bat, but were dismissed for 78 runs. The fielding of the Married was well placed, and showed sound judgment and tact on the part of their captain, Mr. A. Barrow. Messrs. A. Barrow and A. Entiado fielded exceptionally well throughout the game. On the other hand Messrs. P. Dillo, captain, and J. Fishery, of the Bachelors' side, showed superior batting power, the former having carried the bat in the first innings. The Married side defeated the Bachelors by 12 runs.

BRUTAL ASSAULT BY A SIDDEE.—At the Girgaum Police Court, yesterday, Maree Jan, a Siddee labourer, employed on board H. M.'s Marathon, was charged before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with having on Sunday last, seriously assaulted Gazi Fakra and Abdool Mahomed, living at Khoja Street. On Sunday morning the accused took leave from the chief officer of the ship and went on shore to enjoy himself. He then, in the company of a friend, went to a liquor-shop and there they indulged freely in liquor, they next went to Khoja Street, where on meeting the two complainants the first accused abused him, with the evident intent of picking a quarrel. The complainants remonstrated with him for using vulgar language towards them, whereupon the accused lost his temper and falling upon the complainants he belaboured them most unmercifully with a club, inflicting serious wounds on their foreheads. On hearing the cries of the complainants for help the police came up and arrested the accused, who tried in vain to escape from the policeman by striking him with the stick. The accused pleaded intoxication and said that he had no knowledge of what had happened. The Magistrate convicted the accused on the evidence and sentenced him to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE CHARGES AGAINST MR. WOODIN.

THE following appeared in the *Daily Press*:—Various reports were in circulation yesterday regarding Mr. E. L. Woodin, the Superintendent of the P.&O. Company who left for Japan some days ago. On inquiry we were unable to find any foundation for the report that he had committed suicide, but circumstances point to the fact that he does not intend to return to the colony. Mr. Woodin during his long residence in Hongkong has enjoyed universal respect, but he has unfortunately become heavily involved by speculating in shares, in connection with which it is believed his conduct may lead to serious charges. We hear that Mr. E. L. Woodin has been arrested in Japan. The charge against him is embezzlement of some $140,000, the money of the P. & O. Company. This information reached us on Friday last, but we were anxious to get it confirmed before publishing it. The P. & O. officials were naturally unwilling to say anything about it, and the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank had no news of it, though Mr. Woodin is a director of that institution. We understand that this is not the first time that the Head Office of the great local Bank has shown a disposition to keep the Shanghai branch in the dark as to matters of vital interest to the Bank. It is difficult to understand how even the Superintendent in Hongkong could have been able to embezzle so large a sum belonging to the P. & O. Company.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE 1st Goorkhas returning from Hazara to Dharmsala will rail from Rawalpindi to Pathankote.

CAPTAIN WELMAN, 13th Bombay Infantry, has been appointed Station Staff Officer, Ahmednagar.

SURGEON-CAPTAIN HOLTOAKE, in charge of the sanitarium at Chikalda, has been transferred to Mhow.

THE date of the assembly of the Conference at Quetta to consider the fuel supply of Beluchistan has been fixed for the 3rd December.

PROPOSALS for remedying the defects in the present system of supply and distribution of water at Umballa are to be carried out at once.

CAPTAIN SMITH-DORRIEN, D.S.O., 2nd Derbyshire Regiment, has been ordered to proceed to Aligarh for duty in the camp of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

ORDERS have been issued to the General Officer Commanding the Hazara Field Force, to arrange for the return march of the 1-1st Gurkhas to Dharmsala, the 4th Sikhs to Abbotabad, the 28th Punjab Infantry to Peshawar, and No. 4 Company Sappers and Miners, to Rawalpindi.

SANCTION has been accorded to the formation of temporary rest camps every year during the relief season at Rawalpindi, Mian Mir, Umballa, Meerut, Tundla, Jhansi, Hoshungabad, Cawnpore, Allahabad, Dinapore, Jubbulpore, Schagpore, and Asansol, and to the entertainment of the canal rest camp establishments for the period they may be required.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS. THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL GIRLS' SCHOOL.

IN THE MATTER OF SAITREE, A MINOR.

MR. JARDINE, instructed by Mr. Bland, on behalf of Miss Minnie F. Abrams, Superintendent of the Methodist Episcopal Girls' School, Tardeo, appeared to argue against a rule nisi requiring her to show cause why the minor, Saitree, said to be illegally or unnecessarily detained by her, should not be delivered over to her natural mother, Jainoo, at whose instance the rule had been granted. The woman, Jainoo, appeared in person as a pauper in support of the rule.

Jainoo, in her petition, which Mr. Jardine read to the Court, said that her husband, Oomer Sowla Sayajee, died in Bombay about twelve years ago, leaving the petitioner and a girl, named Saitree, then two or three years of age. When the latter was quite a child, the petitioner entrusted her to the care of Mr. John Pereira, who placed her in the American Zenana Mission School, at Byculla, as a boarder, at the age of eight, and she remained there till she was ten years old, the boarding and school fees being paid by Mr. Pereira. Saitree was then removed by him and placed as a boarder in the Methodist Zenana Mission School, Grant Road, where also her fees for board and education were paid by Mr. Pereira till his death in the year 1888. After his death she remained with the petitioner in the care of Mrs. Pereira for about a year, after which she was put again into the Methodist Zenana Mission School by Mrs. Pereira on the understanding that the child was to receive a free education. She was now fifteen years old and was still in the Methodist Zenana School, having adopted Christianity and taken the name of Sana Hattie Haughton, after a lady in England who sends money for her board and education. The petitioner was desirous of taking her daughter out of the Methodist School and had made personal application to Miss Abrams, who refused to deliver her to the petitioner, who was roughly treated by the Zenana Mission young ladies and driven away from the premises of the school. The petitioner, being desirous that her child should return to the home of her infancy, where Mrs. Pereira would be happy to welcome her, submitted that, as a guardian of her daughter, she had the right to the charge of her. Mr. Jardine also read an affidavit made by Jainoo, in which she submitted that her daughter is fifteen years and a few months old and that no one but herself and those who have brought her up from infancy could be the best authorities for the fact. On account of the petitioner's illiteracy, those who had detained her child might urge and might even teach her daughter to say that she (petitioner) was mad, as they had repeatedly told her. She begged to say that she was no more mad than Miss Abrams—(laughter)—only that the latter had received a far superior education and social refinement. Medical men, she said, could decide this matter better. Another objection of Miss Abrams might probably be that petitioner was a pauper and unable to support her daughter. This was fine, but not all true. Though she was poor, her kind mistress, Mrs. Pereira, who had looked after her child from infancy, was ready and able to support her, and would be in court to signify her willingness to do so. As a mother and natural guardian, petitioner did not wish her daughter to remain with the Methodist School authorities, because they had challenged her right of possession, and had refused to give or even let her see her daughter. Mrs. Pereira intended to put the child after the Christmas holidays were over into another school, and she would not in any way be a loser by coming back to her mother and the home of her infancy. As regarded her mistress's house, petitioner said there was nothing that could be deemed objectionable or prevent her daughter returning to her. They were good Christian people, and far more humane and kind than those who would unscrupulously hurt a mother's feelings however good their object for the daughter. Mr. Pereira, her madam's son, holds rather liberal views on Christianity, but he does not interfere with the conviction of those at home and gives each and all equal liberty in the profession of their belief. She, therefore, prayed that her daughter might be restored to her not for any immoral purpose, nor even for domestic work, but that she might prosecute her studies in another and a better school, where she would have opportunities of coming home to see her. In the present school she was not allowed to come home except on Christmas Day.

Mr. Jardine also read the affidavit of Miss Abrams, in which she said that she believed that Saitree was not the daughter of Oomer Sawla Sayajee, late husband of the petitioner, but was the illegitimate child of John Pereira, now deceased. Petitioner was an ayah in the service of his family and received only eight annas per month for her pay, which was insufficient for her own support. She was a poor woman of very feeble intellect, and had never been able to maintain her daughter, who for the last eight years had been educated at the Mission School, and the petitioner had never contributed anything whatever towards the expenses of such education since she became a boarder. John Pereira did not pay the fees for her board and education, and for a long time past Saitree had been receiving a free education at the school. Saitree, who would be sixteen years of age next June, possessed considerable intelligence and would soon be able to earn her own living by teaching, which she wished to do. She was very superior to her mother, and would, in a year or two, be in a position to support her. Her desire was to complete her education in the school where she had always been kindly treated, well-fed, well-clothed, and educated. The petitioner had no home of her own, and the home she proposed to take her to was most objectionable. J. W. Pereira, who had instigated these proceedings, and lived in the house, was a free-thinker, and reputed to be a young man of bad moral character. Petitioner had been almost a daily visitor to the school, and it was only during the last month that she had been anxious to have possession of her daughter. Saitree had arrived at years of discretion, and was unwilling to leave the school with its many advantages. Personally, Miss Abrams was only acting for the good of the girl, and wished that her best interests might be secured.

Mr. Jardine said his lordship would see that the girl, who was now a young woman of over fifteen years, had been practically abandoned by the mother for eight years.

The Judge said there were cases in which children, even after being nurtured and educated by others, had been ordered to be restored to their natural guardians.

Mr. Jardine said he would cite cases in which a different decision had been come to, and in which the court would not interfere in reference to a person of sixteen years, who did not wish to go back to the natural guardian. In this case the girl did not wish to go back to her mother. The statement in Jainoo's affidavit that the girl was not intended for "any immoral purpose" was a very significant thing to come evidently from the Pereiras. The mother had been guilty of abandonment of the girl for a considerable time.

The Judge : She might say she had not contributed because she had not been asked to do so.

Mr. Jardine said it would have been a futile application or contribution to a woman who was apparently a pauper. His lordship would see there could be no question as to the *bona fides*, and Miss Abrams had at heart the good of the young woman. She was present in court, and his lordship might examine her in court or in chambers and ask her what her wish was in the matter. She had reached an age when she might be a wife and a mother, and looking to her future, she was best where she was in a home which she did not wish to leave, and where she would be a teacher in the school in a short time. The most important question was the future of the girl ; and the learned counsel asked upon the authorities he cited that the Court, in the best interests of the girl, would allow her to continue in the school where she was. His Lordship reserved his decision until Monday next.

HIGH COURT—DECEMBER 1.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Short Causes.

523-91—Bulk, V and K—Custoorchund Bhaga and others vs Sudaseew Viswanath Damodhur—Chalk, W and S.
574-91—Tyebjee D and D—Jamodhur Gokuldas and others vs Bunsodhur Sookdyall.
590-91—Conroy and B—Motichund Purbhoodas vs Nowrojee Framjee Ardaseer—Ardaseer, H and D.
597-91—Janardhan and A—Ganesh Ramchunder Kerlosker vs Purusram Vithoba—In person.
Testamentary Suit.
25-91—Little S F & N—L W G H Carnac vs J C de Souza—Roughton & B—Part heard.
Defended New Long Causes.
243-91—In person—Yuggonath Vithoba vs Vithal Ramjee and others—Muljee B B.
214-91—Crawford B and Co—Ruttonbai vs L W G Rivett-Carnac, and another.—L S F and N., and M N Sakhatwala.
242-91—In person a pauper—Nurhurry Narrayen Mahajan vs Jankibai and another—In person.
278-91—Crawford B & Co—The B B & C I Railway Co vs Dwarkadas Luchminarayen and others—Tyabjee and Payne.
280-91—Payne, G and S—Narayen Harri vs Bapujee Coverjee and another—R Skipsey.
For further directions on Commissioner's report.
200-87—Tyabjee and D—Cashilal Mithalal vs Madhowrao Bhaskerjee and another—J C Cama.
676-89—Payne, G and S—H C Stephens vs Hoshanjee Sorabjee Kotwal and another—Wadia and G.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

Suit for hearing and final disposal.

To vary Commissioner's report.
139-90—Payne, G and S—T D Charlesworth and others vs Ludabhoy Chattoo—Thakurdas D and C.
Postponed Long Causes.
476-88—Conroy and B—Govindas Valljee vs Vithuldas Ramdas and another—Tyebjee and D.
99-91—Craigie L and O—W D Ryrie and others vs Bai Hoorabai—Chitty W and S.
724-90—Tyebjee and D—Esthertai vs David Ebrahim Awanker and others—Conroy and B—Part heard.
19-91—Thakurdas, D and C—Goolam Hoosen Moorad vs Dhurumdas Assanand—Ardesir, H and D.
456-90—In person, a pauper—Bhugwan Ganesh vs Dhunibai and others—Balkrishna Y N K.
613-91—Conroy and B—Damji Ramjee and others vs Premjee Tricumdas and another—Bhaishunker and K, and W and G.
105-91—Janardhun G—Sitaba Balaram vs Bhimabai and others—Bhaishunker and K.
For further directions on Commissioner's report.
9-88—Janardhan and A—Vishwanath Damodar vs Muthoorabai and others—B and M C W and S B V N K.
In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VI of 1882 and in the matter of the Prince of Wales Trading Co. Ld.—T A Bland—for petitioner, Mudonjee Jootha—M N Sukhatwalla for company.

PERSIAN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

THE Anjuman-e-Elmi-e-Farsi, of Bombay, has addressed a memorial to the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of the University of Bombay, praying that the Persian language be treated as a classical language, and "thus restored to its former position—a position which it has long and deservedly enjoyed"—the memorialists having viewed with great concern, the proposal brought before the Senate at the recommendation of the Syndicate, of amending the Matriculation Regulations (on the alleged ground of the students' ignorance of the English language and their consequent incapacity to follow the lectures of their College

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—No exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

BOMBAY SKATING RINK is CLOSED for Renewing Floor, &c., and will RE-OPEN on WEDNESDAY, 2nd December.

FOR SALE.—STYLISH VICTORIA, in good order, very light. Price Rs. 400.—Apply to "B. F.," care of this Office.

TO LET, on Malabar Hill, well FURNISHED BUNGALOW, for one year; well Situated and Cool. Apply to "ALPHA," care of Manager, "Bombay Gazette."

GENTLEMEN'S Pearl-headed TOILET PINS, at Rs. 5, 6, 7, and 10 each. Fancy Jewellery in great variety.—Messrs. MARCKS and Co., Ld., Jewellers, and Diamond Merchants, 43, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, and at Poona.

GENT'S MERINO SOCKS, Soft Wool, Neat Assorted Shades. Really Cheap. Rs. 10 per doz. All Sizes.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

TO WATCHMAKERS and JEWELLERS. —WHY buy GERMAN-made MATERIALS & TOOLS from Bazar? Go to CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, where you find none but English and Swiss Materials and Tools at Reasonable Prices.

OFFICERS' TRAVELLING CAMP LANTERNS.—The most Useful and Compact ever offered. Perfectly Storm-proof. Can be used as a Lantern, Table-lamp, Wall-lamp and Hanging-lamp. A very necessary Companion in the Jungle.—LAMP WAREHOUSE, H. DITMAR, late Theodor Knaust, 69, Esplanade Road.

PERFUMES, Toilet Requisites, Soaps, Sponges, Brushes, Combs, Glasses on Show.—ARMY, NAVY & CIVIL SERVICE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY of INDIA, Ld., Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

BILLIARDS.—A new Table has been fixed in the BRITISH INDIA BAR, Hornby Row.

ON VIEW.—At Crawford and Co.'s Rooms, a Consignment of Valuable Books, from Bernard Quaritch, TO BE SOLD on WEDNESDAY, 2nd December.

WANTED LADY'S SADDLE; must be by a good maker and in good condition.—Apply to "ALPHA," Yacht Club.

FOR SALE.—Mr. ORMISTON'S Barouche, Harness, and Pair of Arab Horses, Rs. 1,400. Apply to J. GRIFFITHS, School of Arts, Esplanade.

RIFLE FOR SALE.—Double barrelled, central fire, rebounding locks, 16 bore.—ROGERS & Co., Hummum Street.

GUNS, REVOLVERS, RIFLES, AMMUNITION.—ARMY, NAVY & CIVIL SERVICE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY of INDIA, Ld., Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

MAHABLESHWAR FOUNTAIN.—The only First-class and best HOTEL on the Hill. Excellent View; beautiful Sets of rooms; Splendid Food; and everything Unsurpassable by any other Hotel in the Station. Proprietor has splendid Houses TO LET.

LANOWLI HOTEL.—Situated on best site, near Post Office. Only 5 minutes' walk from Station. Rooms, Board, and Lodging excellent; under European Management. For Terms, &c., apply to the Proprietor, S. BOMANJI.

MATHERAN GRANVILLE HOTEL, near Gymkhana, is the best situated. Commanding extensive view. Large airy rooms and home comforts. Open for Visitors.

POONA HOTEL, POONA, is a first-class Upper Storied Hotel in Poona. It is most centrally situated. Rooms bright, airy and commodious. Each family has a separate Sitting Room. Terms Moderate.

SODA WATER MACHINES for Messes, Rs. 400. Landed in Bombay. A Filling Machine, second hand, in good order, Rs. 90.—ROGERS & Co., Hummum Street.

RESIDENTS on MALABAR HILL will be SUPPLIED with FRESH BUTTER daily on applying to the BOMBAY DAIRY SUPPLY Co., Tamarind Lane.

OUR CARPET ROOM is now open to Public Exhibition. Indian-made Carpets of all Sizes; also rugs, dhurries, floor-cloths and mats.—S. J. TELLERY and Co., Dealers in Indian Arts and Curios.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED. —Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WAI-MARI to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Rt. Hon. Lord Harris, Governor of Bombay.

PILSENER BEER,—Per doz. Qts. Rs. 4; per doz. Pints Rs. 2-8. Stout in Pints, per doz. Rs. 3 only. Quality guaranteed.—PEARSE and Co., Apollo Street, Bombay.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!! The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN," *Bombay Gazette*.

REVISED PRICES of Aerated Waters. Soda, Potash, and Plain Aerated Waters, per dozen, 3 Annas. Lemonade, and other Sweet Waters, per dozen, 12 Annas.—ROGERS and Co., Hummum Street, Fort, and Myculla.

RIPON HOTEL, MAHABLESHWAR, OPEN from October. Most Central Situation, and best accommodations. Special Cooking Rooms to single Ladies and Gents as well as Married Couples.

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of Batliwala's AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE. Surg-Maj. Jaycar:—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg-Maj Reporter:—I have found it very efficacious. J. Y. Lang, Esq., Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India:—Derived immediate benefit from its use. C. Greengrass, Esq., Contractor, Kassa Water Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. P. J. Daily, Esq., Chief Guard, S.-M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold drop. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of Kemp & Co.; Phillips & Co., &c., at Re. 1.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply "SUPERINTENDENT," "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SWIFT AND FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional); Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

CONTAMINATIONS of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, here litary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains for it removes the cause from the blood and bones of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottles. Thousands of Testimonials.

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.'s BAZAR.

FOR SALE, ON COMMISSION, THE PROPERTY OF A GENTLEMAN.

A Second-hand Light English STANHOP, in Thorough Repairs.

FOR SALE.

BRAND new English-made CARRIAGES, such as Victorias, Cee and underspring Victorias, half Cee spring Victorias, Canoe Landaus, and Mail Phaetons, built to order, by best makers, and suitable for one or pair of horses; also some second hand English-made light carriages.

A few sets of English-made new plated and brass mounted single, double, and four-in-hand Harnesses. Also best real MOCCA COFEE, in bags of 7 lbs each.

TO BE LET.—On the Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, a FURNISHED HOUSE for February and March next.

Apply to

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

NEWSPAPERS FROM ENGLAND.

NEWSPAPERS, MAGAZINES, and all PERIODICAL Publications despatched from England with punctuality, at LOWEST RATES, for Prepaid Subscriptions.

Price Lists may be obtained from

Messrs. KING, KING & CO., Bombay;

KING, HAMILTON & CO., Calcutta;

OR

HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, CORNHILL, AND 45, PALL MALL, LONDON

NEWTON'S "CHAHPORE" TEA CONCERN.

KANGRA VALLEY.

A FRESH BATCH of the famous "Chahpore" Brand of High Class TEAS just received, as follows:—

ORANGE PEKOE	Re. 1	2 per lb.
UNIVERSAL MIXTURE	" 0	14 "
PEKOE	" 0	13 "
BROKEN PEKOE	" 0	12 "
BROKEN TEA	" 0	10 "

The Teas are put up in 1 lb. packets, each packet bearing the Proprietor's name and guaranteed pure. Special Terms for Large Orders:—

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS, 11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WALERS! WALERS!! WALERS!!!

A SHIPMENT of Australian Horses selected by the well-known importer, C. G. BALDOCK, to land at Bombay the first week in November, consisting of well-bred carriage pairs up to 16 hds. 3 in. high, weight carrying Cobs, first-class hacks and chargers. Also some well-broken single harness horses.

For further particulars Apply to

Messrs. R. SCOTT & Co., Girgaum.

REPAIR DEPARTMENT.

OUR resources in this Department have of late greatly developed, and we can execute any Orders relative to Mechanical, Surveying, Drawings, Mathematical, Nautical, Optical or Astronomical Appliances, as expeditiously and cheaply as any Firm in India, and we rely upon the Superior Character of our work to obtain for us a fair share of Public Patronage. Our European Watchmakers have all served their Apprenticeship in the First Manufactories in Europe, and have been selected and brought to India by ourselves, and cannot be surpassed for the excellence of their work. Complicated Pieces, such as Repeaters, Calendar-Watches, Chronometers, &c., may be entrusted to us in the full Confidence that the repair will be done in a thoroughly satisfactory Manner and Guaranteed.

Repairs to Jewellery, Spectacles, &c., are most carefully attended to, being under direct European Supervision.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

HUTCHINSON & CO., EAST INDIA MERCHANTS AND AGENTS, 33, Craven Street, Charing Cross, London. Consignments of Produce received and disposed of. Indents executed with care and promptitude. Passages booked by all lines of Steamers. All agency business undertaken.

QUEEN'S HOTEL, (KANDY) CEYLON,

OCCUPIES the best Site in the Town overlooking the Esplanade and lovely Lake, within easy reach of the Railway, Post and Telegraph Offices, Peradeniya Gardens, &c., and has splendid accommodations for Families.

Note.—First-Class Train Fare to Kandy Rs. 6. Return Ticket Rs. 9.

GOOD BILLIARD TABLES, HORSES, AND CARRIAGES.

HOT, COLD, AND SHOWER BATHS.

Breakfast at 9-30 and 12 A.M., Tiffin at 2 P.M., and Excellent Table d'Hote at 7-30 P. M. daily.

A. H. CAMPBELL, Manager.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI, SURGEON DENTIST, No. 3, HORNBY ROW, Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

ESTABLISHED IN A. D. 1888.

S. N. GHOSH'S COMPOUND DECOCTION. SARSAPARILLA.

THIS preparation has been prescribed with great success in cases of Weakness, Scurvy, Scrofula, Rheumatic Affections, Sore-eyes and all other diseases arising from impurities of the blood. Price: Re. 1-8 per phial; packing, As. 4; Dozen, Rs. 15.

WONDERFUL RHEUMATIC OIL, S. N. G.'S.

It is a valuable remedy in Rheumatism, Lumbago; Sciatica, Rheumatic Gout, etc., of any standing. Price, Re. 1 per phial; packing, As. 2; Dozen, Rs. 10.

SPLEEN MIXTURE, S. N. G.'

Is one of the best and most reliable medicines for Spleen Enlargement, and never fails to give relief. Price: Re. 1-4 per phial; packing, As. 2; Dozen, Rs. 12.

S. N. GHOSH, Chemist, No. 85, Bechoo Chatterjee' Street, Calcutta.

NEW INVENTION.

PAINLESS TOOTH Extraction. No Gas Inhalation; no Cocaine Injection. Fee Rs. 5. At one's own house Rs. 10.

N. H. GHEESTA, DENTAL SURGEON, First Floor, next to National Bank, Bombay.

RESIDENTS IN INDIA WILL FIND CEYLON An agreeable place to visit during THE HOT SEASON.

NUWARA ELIYA.—The Sanitarium is 6200 feet above Sea.

And after reaching Colombo by short sea voyage, is easily approached by Rail. First Class Return Ticket Rs. 18. "THE GRAND" & "CRITERION" HOTELS are charmingly situated, over-looking Lake and Mountain scenery. Furnished with every comfort. Excellent Cuisine. Bracing climate, but not too cold. W. MILSOM & Co., Proprietors, Nuwara Eliya, Ceylon.

KEATING'S BONBONS OR WORM TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in bottles by all Chemists.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting, Fuses, Red lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig lead, all sorts of paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE 1250 AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL of well-known makers, either wholesale or retail, at very moderate rates. Apply to

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૪, HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co., Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, effectual in all Liver Complaints.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headaches and Giddiness.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Costiveness and Stomach Pains.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Indigestion and Flatulency.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS may be taken at all times without restraint from business or pleasure.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS should be kept ready at hand, as a dose of Aperient Medicine given in time will frequently prevent a severe illness.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address "William Lambert, 9, King William-street, Charing Cross" engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not therefore purchase without seeing the Government stamp over the cork of the bottle.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, W. LAMBERT, LONDON, ENGLAND. AGENTS WANTED.

HAND-BOOK OF GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wanta and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawad, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.

The Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.

PRICE..... Rs. 6.

Packing & Postage Extra.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are specific for all Bilious Affections.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS cure Melancholy, sick Headaches and Costiveness.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are a sovereign remedy for Erysipelas, Diseases of the skin and Inflammation.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS have succeeded in working an effective cure when all other drugs have failed.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO., No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE of Lathe, Donkey Pumps, Punching and Shearing Machine, Iron Presses with sets of dies, C. I. Fans, Trusses, Gilting Battery, Winch, Teak Scantlings, &c.

By order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, H.C., and Assignee for the estate and effects of Hirjeebhoy Ruttonjee Cussoo Meamina, an Insolvent, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 10th December, 1891, at 2 p.m. at Ripon Road, old Racecourse (Mulchand Poorai), consisting a large screw cutting self-acting lathe, a punching and shearing machine, donkey pumps, C. I. Fans, feed pump, rope machines, iron presses with sets of dies, traveling forge, safety bellows, anvil, bench vices, fly wheels, C. I. pulleys, couplings, valves, shaftings, crank shafts, brackets, old and new iron trolly wheels with W. I. axles, winch, grind-stones, C. I. troughs, gram mill, old tanks, crushing machines, suction pipes, tools, gilting battery, wooden models, bullock gearing, oil belting, small boiler, teak frames, timber plates, scantlings, iron trusses, &c.

By order of the Committee,

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, December 1, 1891.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Barque Lorna Doone, 366 tons, Captain O Reid, will sail to-day for Mauritius, with a general cargo.

THE steam-ship Braunfels, Captain C Taree, cleared yesterday for Kurrachee, with the same bottom cargo.

THE Asiatic S N Co's s s Nawab, 2,041 tons, Captain John Carson, will sail to-day for Calcutta via Coast ports.

THE B I S N Co's s s Umballa, 1,242 tons, Captain F Thurston, cleared yesterday for Rangoon, Moulmein, &c, with a general cargo and Mr G L Acworth as cabin and two deck passengers.

THE British I S N Co's s s Almora, 1,716 tons, Captain I M Ingram, arrived in harbour yesterday from Antwerp and London via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and Mr Kertsen as cabin passenger.

THE British s s Hereford, 1,799 tons, Captain B D S Austis, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Midlesbro, with a cargo of 322 tons coal and 309 tons coke and Railway Materials. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Dursetjee and Eduljee.

THE B I S N Co's s s Arabia, 674 tons, Captain J S kinner, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr J Humphray, Mr Jas Curie, Mr Heyland, Mr S R Subedar, and 68 deck.

THE British s s Akaba, 2,475 tons, Captain W Ruby, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, with a cargo of 4,042 tons coal, and the following passengers:—Lieut and Mr Beans and two children, Captain and Mrs Jones, Mr Jones, and Mr Hind. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

The following is the list of passengers per Italian steamer Manilla, Captain O Campa, sailing on the 1st December, at 9 a.m., for Genoa:—Mr Angelo, Mrs Anderson, Revd Fr Patrizio Ozsory, Revd Agostino Maso, Mr and Mrs Wiechester, Mr R M Maclarm, Mr F B Curlyeleran, Captain R Treman, Mr Pigor, Mrs Schrocky. For Aden—59 deck passengers.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—NOVEMBER 30.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Clan Alpine	1319	Barr	B	F Muir & Co
" Calder	400	Lovell	C	B & P S N Co
" Clan Drummond	1904	Harrison	D	F Muir & Co
" Ibo	1112	Costa	G	V Ebrahim & Co
" Guayacan	879	Steele	H J	H M Sulaman.
" Kh. Compagnion	2543	Durant	K	K Nixon & Co
" Tanjore	140	Raffin	M	H Cassum
" Zampha	1526	Chisholm	O	C Eduljí
" Braunfels	1923	Taree	Q	Glade & Co.

HARBOUR WALL.

S.S. Saburmati.....Keyzar.....Shepherd & Co.

Time-ball drops at Prince's Dock at noon, or Greenwich mean time, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The time-ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44·3s a.m. of Greenwich mean time.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Clyde	2198	Parfitt	1	P & O Co
" Britannia	1991	Brown	2	W & A Graham & Co
" Manilla	2232	Octavian	3	F Bozzoni.
" Hormida	1499	Suzani	4	F Bozzoni
" Ravenna	1915	Urieve	5	P & O S N Co.
" Thibet	2443	Wyatt	6	P & O S N Co.
" Imperator	2441	Sechtinger	7	J Janni
" Kirby Hall	1655	Phillips	13	E Bates & Co
" Caledonia	1670	Griffith	16	Beyts Craig & Co
" Java	943	Shepherd	(20 tons crane)	B I S N Co

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
30	L. M. S. Dalhousie	Hooper	Aden, Nov 22.
	Almora (s)	Ingram	Antwerp, Oct 19.
	Mirzapore (s)	Harvey	London, Nov 5.
	Akaba (s)	Ruby	Liverpool, Nov 1.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
30	Arabia (s)	Skinner	Persian Gulf.
	Umballa (s)	Thurston	Rangoon, &c.
	Braunfels (s)	Taree	Karachi.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Manilla, Canepa, for Genoa.

Nawab, Carson, for Coast and Calcutta.

B c Lorna Doone, Reid, for Mauritius.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Pachumba, for K. Coast and Karachi.

" Calder, for Persian Gulf via Karachi.

" Java, for Persian Gulf via Karachi.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.			
26	Glenmorven s	Wright	Patoum, Oct 25.
	Shahzada s	Banks	Langoon, Nov 20.
	Canara s	Clarke	Moulmein, Nov 17.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 26.—Henriette H., Ironopolis, Maharaja and Kistna, and ship Foyle.

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 30.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Kirby Hall s—56 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co; 125 bales wool, Goculdass Toolseedass; 10,000 cwts jowaree, Ralli Brothers; 1,000 cwts myrabollams, S Dossa and Co; 13 tons oil cake, Thos H Moore and Co; 100 cwts wet dates, A Cumchand; 5,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co; 882 cwts jowaree, Lyon and Co.

Britannia s—236 cwts coir fibres, The Tribhowan Weaving Co; 172 cwts coir yarn, A Madew; 100 cwts coir yarn, R Khetsee; 56 bales wool, Framjee Sandy and Co; 30 bales wool, T Chimondas; 50 bales wool, B Hurbhum; 150 bales wool, Nursey Khatao.

FOR LONDON.

Clyde s—9 bales hides and skins, H Jamall; 4 cases shellac and 1 case China silk piece goods, F S Punnett; 8 bales skins, P Danjee; 7 cases tea, D Basha and Co; 121 cwts fishmaws, P Danjee; 302½ cwts gum, E Gangjee and Co; 37½ cwts peacock feathers, P Nusserwanji; 11 cwts mother-of-pearl shells and 24 lbs. tortoise shell, L Dewjee; 62 cwts mother-of-pearl shells, 343 lbs cardamom seed, and 225 lbs nutmegs, Bhimjeebhoy Sajeen; 89 cwts gum, 1,120 lbs myrabolam seed, and 1,000 lbs nutmeg, M Lalljee; 29 cwts fishmaws, B Sajeen; 30 cwts deer horns, J M Rehimtoola; 8 bales silk waste, W and A Graham and Co; 16 bales skin and hides, C Jomma and Co; 15 bales hides, Pestonjee Eduljee; 7 bales hides, R Dhunjee; 75 cwts gum, G Sagpal; 10 cases mother-of-pearl shell, E Pussin and Co; 3 cases condiments, Framjee Nowrojee.

FOR HULL.

Caledonia s—4,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.

Kt Companion s—8,004 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co 50 cwts hemp, Vicharan, Harjiwandas; 100 bales cotton Durst and Co; 4,000 cwts castor seed, R Kadesboy 1,000 cwts maize, A Allymahomed and Co; 96,000 cwts wheat, F L Batliboi and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Clan Alpine s—900 cwts ground nuts, Ralli Brothers; 29 bales twist waste and 88 bales cotton fly, T Jewraj.

FOR TRIESTE.

Imperatrix s—5 cases shedac, F S Punnett; 56 bales cotton, A Blaschech and Co.

FOR MALTA.

Kirby Hall s—4,080 cwts wheat, Tyabjee and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bormida s—400 bales twist, Sassoon David and Co; 100 bales twist, Orientals and Co; 15 bales twist, K Nandjee; 125 bales twist, K Veerjee; 109 bales twist, E Noordin and Co; 35 bales twist, Bombay United S and W Co; 56 bales twist, D Gabagee; 45 bales twist, Tata and Co; 20 R S Woonwalla and Co; 100 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon; 200 bales twist, P E Talati.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Bormida s—25 bales twist, The Alliance Cotton M Co; 15 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon; 50 bales twist, Bombay United S and W Co.

FOR KOBE.

Bormida s—25 bales twist, The Alliance Cotton M Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Fazilka s—231 bales cotton, R Lunchmondas.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 27.

Geoghegan, Capt, Bo, 3rd Cavly, on leave, from Poona.

NOVEMBER 29.

Hall, Surgn-Capt, Bo, Medical staff, on duty, from Neemuch.

Sandilands, Lieut, Bengal R A, from leave, from England

Rodgers, Surg, Ben, I M S off leave, from Australia.

Saulez, Capt, 16th Bo Infy, from leave from England.

Davie, Lieut, Bengal, 2nd O Corps of Guides, on leave from England.

Jones, Capt, 2nd M Infy, from leave, from England.

Younghusband, Capt, Bengal, 14th Lancers, on leave, from England.

Crocker, Lieut, 9th Ben Lancers, on leave, from England.

Hobson, 2nd-Lieut, Ben, 50th Field Batt, R A, on duty, from Singapore.

Prior, Capt, Ben, 13th Infy, on leave, from Dinapore.

NOVEMBER 30.

Brownrigg, Capt, Bo, R E, on leave, from Kirkee.

Spring, Col, Bo, Ordnance Dept, on duty, from Poona.

Bartlett, Surgn, Capt, Bo, Medical Staff, on duty, from Aden.

Cates, Dy Surgn-Genl, Bo, I M S, on duty, from Baroda.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 28.

Elphinstone, Lieut, Bo, 7th Bo Infy, on duty, to Ratpur.

NOVEMBER 30.

Geddes, Lt, Bo, R A, on line of march, to Kirkee.

Douglas, Major, Bo R A, on duty to Kirkee.

Rodgers, Surgn, Bengal, I M S, from leave, to Dera Ismail Khan.

Sandilands, Lieut, Bengal, R A, from leave, to Rawal Pindi.

Walsh, Surgn-Col, Bengal, M S, on leave, to Allahabad.

Younghusband, Capt, 14th B Lancers, from leave, to Jullunder.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 1st December, 1891.

I. The following Drills will take place this week:—

FORT HEAD-QUARTERS.

To-day and Friday, at 7 a.m.—Gun Drill in the Arsenal Compound.

Thursday, 6-30 p.m.—Carbine Drill.

NESBIT ROAD HEAD-QUARTERS.

Wednesday, 8-45 p.m. and Thursday, 5-45 p.m.—10" R. M. L. Gun Drill.

II. On Saturday next the 5th instant, No. 1 Company will parade at the Apollo Bunder at 4-15 p.m. punctually and proceed by Steam Launch to Pilot Bunder, Colaba, to commence the annual course of Gun-target practice. Members are reminded that attendance at this practice is necessary in order to earn the extra efficiency grant. No. 2 Company will parade on the same date, at the Nesbit Road Head-quarters at 4-15 p. m. for 10" R. M. L. Gun-drill. Dress for both Companies:—Drill order.

III. There will be class firing at Colaba on Friday next. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 5-30 a.m. (local time), and Byculla ten minutes later.

IV. Captain A. M. Wells having returned from leave resumed command of No. 1 Company on the 29th ultimo.

V. Leave of absence for one month from this date has been granted to a Bombr. J. Aspinwall.

By Order,

(Sd.) J. S. SLATER, Lieut., Acting Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON. L. H. BAYLEY, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 1st December, 1891.

I. The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the corps from this date and posted to Companies as follows:—No. 3177 Vol. E. Pinto, to "A" Company; No. 3178 Vol. A. M. Pingle, No. 3179 Vol. A. Davidson, No. 3180 Vol. M. F. Gomes, No. 3181 Vol. M. D Silva, No. 3182 Vol. A. S. Zuzuarte, No. 3183 Vol. S. Rodrigues, to "F" Company.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

I. Members who have not yet drawn their carbines are requested to apply at Head-Quarters for the same as early as possible.

By Order,

(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major and Adjt. B. V. R.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONDAY EVENING, NOV. 30.

THE only additional market news to hand by wire beyond that chronicled in our report under Saturday evening's date, is regarding the Wheat and Seed Markets. The former was unchanged at Friday's quotations of 8s. 9½d. per cental, Ex-Quay, and the latter at 8s. 3d. per cental. Linseed was dull; and Bombay Seed, both on the spot and to arrive, was 3d. per quarter lower, at 44s. 3d. Ex-Quay.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Dec.	Rs.	93,957
" " Branches	Inc.	"	5,71,078
Other Deposits	"	"	9,92,167
Government Securities	"	"	5,300
Loans "	Dec.	"	1,58,817
Bills Discounted	Inc.	"	4,32,005
Cash with other Banks	"	"	83,237
Cash and Currency Notes	"	"	6,59,138

The Presidency Bank's Statement of Affairs issued this afternoon continues to illustrate the general dulness of trade, the Cash Balance having increased during the past week by 6½ lakhs, making it over 367 lakhs. The principal movement has been in Private Deposits, which increased by some 10 lakhs; but Loans fell off, slightly adding also to the balance; there being, on the other side, only an increase in Bills Discounted of 4¼ lakhs, thus disclosing a net diminution in the trade demand of about 7¼ lakhs, against 4·85 lakhs shown at the close of the preceding week.

COTTON has been very quiet here to-day, with a very small business passing, but with prices unchanged. The Mills have bought 600 bales of old stuff from godown, made up of 400 bales of Compta Ginned at Rs. 161; and 200 Karanja at Rs. 147; and 100 bales of ready New Dhulia, at Rs. 161½-62½ per candy. Exporters have taken 100 bales of New Bengals, at Rs. 171-3; and 50 New Dhulia, at Rs. 161½ per candy.

THE telegraphic Weather and Crop reports wired from the cotton-growing districts this morning are of the same tenor as those which came to hand last week, the weather all over the area having continued favourable for the picking of the plants of the more advanced growths, and the maturing of the others. The crop estimate for the Barsee district of the Oomrawatee circle was twelve annas; and rain was much needed there generally for other crops than Cotton, the same complaint coming from Oomrawatee itself, Nagpore, Sholapore, and Hubli. The Broach and Dholleras crops were doing well, but the plants were somewhat damaged on the southern side of the Dhollera district proper.

WHEAT has been steady to-day, but with only a moderate export business passing. *Delhi* has advanced in value half-an-anna per cwt. and our closing quotations are as follows:—

White Pessy 91 per cent.	Rs. 5-14-0	per cwt.
Do. 85 "	" 5-13-0	"
No. 1 Club Delhi	" 5-7-6	"
Red Delhi	" 5-1-6	"
Hard Yellow	" 5-6-0	"
Red Ahmedabad	" 5-2-0	"
Hard Red	" 4-15-0	"

SEEDS also have been steady in tone; but transactions for export have been upon only a moderate scale again, and prices are all unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton	828 bales.
Wheat	70,433 cwts.
Linseed	5,705 "
Gingelly	5,029 "
Poppyseed	1,105 "
Castorseed	643 "

FREIGHTS are quiet but steady, though with a little more demand for room for Wheat for prompt shipment. Business has been done for Liverpool, for December-January shipment, at 22s. 6d.; and for Marseilles, for January-February shipment, at 21s. 6d. per ton.

EXCHANGE.—Saturday's closing rates were quoted at opening this morning, and they remained steady throughout the day, 1s. 4 19-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 4¾d. for Demand having been available in one or two directions for the mail: and for March transfer, at 1s. 4 11-16d. for the former. Business has been very dull, and Merchants' Bills have been few and far between. We quote ready:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 4 19-32 to ¼d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 9-16 to 19-32d. "
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4 11-16d. "
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 4 13-16d. "
Francs 3 months' sight	1·77 "

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—This has been the November settling day for forward bargains, and the account was finally closed at 107¼, there having been but little fluctuations between 107¼ and 107 for Fours. Closing rates were 107¼ for cash., and 108 13-16th. for January, with buyers at the former. 108¼ is still quoted, nominally, for 4½ per cents.

Shares are very quiet and unchanged in value on all lines at our quotations.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 28th November, as compared with the statement of the 21st November 1891:—

LIABILITIES.	Nov. 21. Rs.	Nov. 23. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	34,00,000	34,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	49,23,919	48,35,962
Do. do. at Branches	30,57,081	30,85,142
Other Deposits	4,99,65,542	5,09,57,709
Post Bills	10,240	9,950
Cash Credits, undrawn	33,90,530	30,23,091
	Rs. .. 7,47,34,005	7,58,31,854
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities	1,28,46,166	1,28,51,466
Cash Credits on do. do.	74,92,368	75,72,141
Loans do. do.	62,96,212	61,57,393
Current Accounts overdrawn	1,023	1,212
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,13,92,576	1,18,21,381
Stamps, &c.	19,102	19,066
Dead Stock	Rs. 6,77,235	
Amt. applied in reduction	2,85,000	
	3,92,265	3,92,265
Bullion		
Cash Balances with other banks	2,39,845	3,33,082
Cash and Currency Notes	3,60,54,708	3

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE REBELLION IN CHINA.

DEFEAT OF GOVERNMENT TROOPS.

LONDON, Nov. 30.

Further advices from Shanghai state that the rebels have defeated a force of four thousand Imperial troops. Six thousand men have been sent from Tientsin to reinforce the Government troops.

FIENDISH ATROCITIES ON CHRISTIANS.

LONDON, Nov. 30.

Further particulars of the rebellion in China show that the situation is very critical.

Two serious revolts have broken out north of the Great Wall. In one case the rebels have occupied a town north-east of Kinchow and in the other the district of Takon, north of Kaiping, is entirely in their hands.

The mandarins of the district of Takore arranged with the rebel leaders to spare the native population, giving them licence to attack the Christian inhabitants. The most fiendish atrocities ensued, children were gashed about and roasted, the nuns were outraged and then brained and the Belgian priests had their hearts and tongues torn out.

The Pekin Government is thoroughly alarmed at the dimensions the rebellion has assumed, whilst the Europeans are furious.

MORE TROUBLE IN BRAZIL.

Telegrams from Rio de Janeiro report renewed ferment in Brazil. The insurgents in Rio Grande are not disposed to accept the new Government and the latter are mobilizing the National Guard.

RENEWED SOCIALIST DISTURBANCES IN LONDON.

In spite of repeated warnings from the authorities against a renewal of socialist demonstrations a meeting attended by about two thousand was held at Chelsea yesterday afternoon. The mounted police charged the crowd and several persons were injured. Fourteen arrests were made.

DAMAGE BY A TROOPSHIP.

H. M.'s Troopship Crocodile arrived at Portsmouth yesterday. Whilst entering the harbour in a dense fog she fouled the railway jetty, which partly collapsed, submerging an empty train. The ship was not injured.

THE PURCHASE OF SILVER BY RUSIA.

The Times states that the Russian purchases of silver continue to be made, but with the intention of providing a subsidiary coinage and not for the purpose of establishing a silver standard.

ST. ANDREW'S DINNER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 1.

The St. Andrew's dinner to-night was the best attended, ever known in Calcutta, over 350 people attending. H. E. the Viceroy was among the guests and remained till the last, Lady Lansdowne and other ladies coming in after the dinner. It was past midnight before H. E. the Viceroy left.

THE STEAMER WAVERLEY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov. 30.

The steamer Waverley has sustained little or no injury. A marine court of enquiry will probably be held to-morrow.

APPEAL FOR A NEW SCHOOL FOR PARSEE AND MAHOMEDAN BOYS IN POONA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Nov. 29.

A deputation, headed by Sirdar Khan Bahadur Dastoor Hoshang Jamasjee, waited on Sir Dinshaw Petit, Bart., with the object of bringing to his notice the great want felt by the Poona Parsees in the way of a suitable High School for their children. The deputation was received cordially, and the Dustoor explained that there is no good school in the cantonment for Mahomedan and Parsee boys. The institutions that are in the city are far away. The object might be attained if Sir Dinshaw would, with his usual liberality, assist the community in erecting a new and suitable building at a cost of fifty thousand rupees. The Dustoor further said that two large buildings, now utilized as the Deccan College, and the Engineering College were built by Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, and Mr. Cowasjee Jehangier Readymoney. The Poona High School, now in the city, is very distant and Government might utilize that building for Civil or Criminal Courts. The new High School should be named the Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit High School. Sir Dinshaw, replying, said that he would gladly assist, but they should address the Government on the subject through the Director of Public Instruction. If the Government took a favourable view, and were willing to remove the Poona High School, he would assist them in the building of the new premises for a school. His late brother, Nusserwanji, had given large sums of money for various charitable purposes, and he would consult his brother's widow about the matter. The deputation thanked Sir Dinshaw and retired.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, Nov. 28.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Golconda left here this morning.

The Hall Line steamer Branksome Hall arrived here this morning.

The Hall Line steamer Wernoth Hall left here yesterday evening.

The Hall Line steamer Methley Hall left here yesterday evening.

NAPLES, Nov. 28.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Rewa left here this evening.

HONGKONG, Nov. 28.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Gwalior, extra, left here for Bombay this afternoon.

SINGAPORE, Nov. 29.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's steamer Malpomene, from Hongkong, left this for Bombay this afternoon.

The Italian steamer Bisagno, which left Bombay on the 8th inst., arrived at Hongkong to-day, the 30th.

The Anchor Line steamer Arabia left Suez for Bombay on the 29th inst.

The M. M. Co.'s steamer La Seyne, having left Karachi on Monday, the 30th inst., at 5 p.m., is expected here on the afternoon of Wednesday, the 2nd prox.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 28.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats easier.

Good Dhollera..... 3⅜

The Manchester Market has been dull.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, Nov. 13.

ARRIVALS REPORTED AT THE INDIA OFFICE.

Mr A E Hawlings, B
Mr F Marshall, B
Mr J K E Verschoyle, B
Mr G Phillips, B
Lt-Col T J Bailey, I S C
Capt H F Loch, B Inf
Capt M T Shwan, I S C
Surg-Maj W F Murray, B
Surg F I Dewes, M

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr J H C Kelly, B, 3 mos
Mr M Leslie, B, 28 days
Mr G E McLeod, B, 6 mos
Mr A Hayes, B, till 1st Jan, 1892
Mr S Macdonald, Bo, 4 mos
Col R Parry Nisbet, C I E, I S C, 3 mos
Col H M Vibart, M R E, 3 mos
Capt F Glanville M R E, 2 mos
Lt-Col R Mead, I S C, 2 mos
Surg W Molesworth, M, 184 days

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr T C Fenton, B
Lt-Col J A Miley, I S C
Capt J M Fleming, I S C
Capt W T Fairbrother, I S C
Capt L M M Hall, I S C
Capt G B Smith, I S C
Capt T W G Bryan, R A
Capt A V Anderson, Bo

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Nov. 13.

Of the many interesting political events that have occurred this week the first position must be assigned to Lord Salisbury's speech at the Lord Mayor's Banquet. Speaking for the first time in public since the deaths of Mr. Raikes and Mr. W. H. Smith it was natural that the Prime Minister should refer to the loss of his two colleagues. He paid a singularly eloquent tribute to his "beloved colleague," the late First Lord of the Treasury, whom he described as quite an exceptional man in his generation. His transparent honesty; clearness and straightforwardness of views; kind consideration for the feelings, the prejudices and difficulties of all; and unbounded self-sacrifice, made up in Lord Salisbury's opinion for the want of that quality "which is superficially supposed" to govern this country—the quality of oratory alone. His lordship did not specify those who indulge in this superficial supposition, and he would have been puzzled to do so. It is all very well for a master of Parliamentary speaking like the Premier to disparage the quality of oratory, but in these days no man can rise to high position in the political world who is entirely destitute of that quality. Mr. Smith was the exception that proved the rule; and even he owed his elevation to the Leadership of the House of Commons to a mere accident. Until Lord Randolph Churchill committed the greatest blunder he ever committed, which is saying a good deal, no one had thought of Mr. Smith as a likely man to be the successor of Mr. Disraeli and Sir Stafford Northcote. But that, by the way. Lord Salisbury's allusions to domestic politics were of the scantiest description, doubtless in consequence of the fact that the Cabinet Councils, now in full swing, had not then been resumed. But his references to home affairs, though brief, were not insignificant. It would be too much to expect any politician to make a speech without glancing at the labour question, which now occupies such a large share of public attention. Although the problem how to reconcile the conflicting claims of master and servant has not reached its solution, Lord Salisbury thinks the omens favourable for a happy issue of our disputes. The settlement of the disagreement on the banks of the Tyne indicates that what he styles the policy of submitting these matters to the most ample and complete discussion is having its salutory result. His Lordship's description of Mr. Balfour's rule in Ireland as "the best four years' work that has ever been done by a statesman" has satisfied the most ardent admirer of the right hon. gentleman, and at the same time given the Gladstonians an opportunity of renewing their well-known objections to "coercion" by reminding the Government that he "who overcomes by force hath overcome but half his foe." What Lord Salisbury said about our fiscal arrangements was scarcely so palatable to a portion at all events of his supporters as his emphatic language about Egypt. While using the most reassuring language about the prospects of peace (language more optimistic than that employed by the Austrian Emperor a day or two later) the Premier reminds us that it is the industrial competition that chiefly takes up the time of chanceries and diplomatists. In regard to tariffs we are not at peace with all the world. So far from the cause of protection sinking it is rising. New South Wales has no longer an "unspotted robe, and before long England will become the Athanasius *contra mundum* of free trade." Still with a perverseness that vexes the soul of Mr. Howard Vincent, who thought once that he had captured the Conservative leader, Lord Salisbury declares that the commercial community are sound, and that we shall never return to the ways of protection. The avowed Fair Traders will not soon forgive his lordship for this knock-down blow, and even the *Morning Post* is constrained to express its regret that he went so far. With respect to Egypt Lord Salisbury pointedly told our French friends that in relying upon Mr. Gladstone's Newcastle speech they are leaning on a broken reed. "They do not know," he said, "the play of our electioneering system. They do not appreciate the emancipation from considerations of prudential patriotism which is conferred by a situation of lesser responsibility and greater freedom." The policy of the Government is absolutely unchanged. We have no intention, says Lord Salisbury, of retiring from the task that we have undertaken. Their object is not to sever the links that connect Egypt with the Ottoman Empire. They desire to retain her in her present legal position, but they also wish that Egypt should be "strong enough of herself to repel all external attacks and to put down all internal disturbance." That position, said Lord Salisbury, is not gained in a day nor, he might have added, in a generation. He brushes aside Mr. Bryce's idea of neutralization. No international agreement would prevent the eagerness of patriotic foreign representatives or the restlessness of foreign colonies. "There are," he observed, "dangers which constantly attend the Government of Egypt, and the better habits and stronger institutions and the traditions of a better political science must form themselves in that country, and must gain stability and strike their roots in the soil" before we shall come away. How long will it take to effect this reformation, and will our work ever be finished?

Mr. J. M. Maclean, with a candour that might be imitated by other politicians, openly ridiculed at a meeting in Lancashire the other night the notion of our giving up Egypt in any circumstances. It is, he said, absolutely necessary for our existence that we should continue to hold the Valley of the Nile. We must maintain our maritime supremacy on the Mediterranean. "This country," he is reported to have said, "was under no obligation whatever to France or Russia to evacuate this country. It might be that England was under a moral obligation to the whole of Europe, although he denied even that; but until the whole of the European Powers called upon this country to evacuate Egypt it was ridiculous to assert that we should retire because it suited the convenience of Russia and France. Mr. Maclean's noble leader possibly wishes that he was in a position to occupy a similar defiant attitude, but unfortunately for him, he is hampered by his former embarrassing declarations.

The comments of the European Press show plainly that the whole of the European Powers with two exceptions approve of our conduct, and will at all events continue to do so while the Triple Alliance exists. Of course the French papers are very indignant, but they are not quite so angry as might have been expected. Perhaps their courage has been damped by the failure of the attempts to get a speech from Mr. Gladstone when he goes to the Continent next month. The Leader of the Opposition has, it seems, declined the invitation to a banquet sent to him by some prominent French statesmen. Mr. Gladstone would be justified in exclaiming "Save me from my friends!" He has shown greater wisdom than some of his opponents credited him with in refusing to partake of the doubtful hospitality offered to him by M. Leon Say, M. Jules Simon, and others, who have done themselves harm in England by their maladroitness. The first intimation that such a dinner was contemplated was treated by Gladstonians as an invention of Conservatives to prejudice the Liberal leader in the eyes of his country. We shall hear more about the matter before the controversy respecting Egypt comes to an end, if there can be said to be any real controversy in this country. Our continued occupation of the Khedivial dominions is only opposed by the Liberals in a half-hearted sort of way, and the strongest argument that Bouverie Street was able to use against Lord Salisbury the morning after his visit to the City does not strike one as being overwhelming. "It is a pity," exclaimed the scandalized *Daily News*, "that Mr. Leonard Courtney had no opportunity of saying there and then what he thought of Lord Salisbury's rash and intemperate language." The rash and intemperate Lord Salisbury might reply, "But who is Mr. Leonard Courtney that I should tremble at the sound of his voice?" Mr. Courtney entertains strong views about Egypt, but I am afraid he does not carry so much weight as he did a few years ago. There are only people who think that Mr. Courtney is one a superior sort of Professor Dicey, who has amused everybody this week by severely scolding his brother Unionists for not being shocked at the youthful indiscretions of Masters Macdermott and Coningsby Disraeli, the one in venturing to horsewhip Mr. Healy while in the peaceful pursuit of his profession as a lawyer, and the other in writing impertinently about Mr. John Morley's neglect to succour the inhabitants of New Tipperary. Well might Lord Randolph in his palmy days inveigh against these Professors!

Soon after the Cabinet Council had separated on Tuesday it became an open secret that in spite of the strong opposition manifested by the *Standard* and the *St. James' Gazette* the Government were determined to deal with Irish local self-government in the last Session of the present Parliament. The reports afloat in political circles were confirmed by Mr. Jackson, who has been formally appointed Chief Secretary, and who is congratulating himself on the consideration of his opponents in allowing him to retain his seat without a fresh contest. The two Conservative journals return to the charge to-day, the *Standard* bluntly telling the Government that their revolt will "kindle a feeling of disappointment and regret in the minds of many of their best friends and supporters." The theory in Shoe-lane is that the British elector has become utterly indifferent as to Ireland, and that it is "bad business" that the Cabinet is undertaking. The *Standard* abstains from advising Lord Salisbury's Government to copy the wicked Newcastle programme in its entirety, but it does not see why they should be so desperately virtuous on the eve of a General Election. There may be force in the contention that the Ministry are proposing to give the Irish something that they do not want, and to withhold from the English something that they do want—better allotments to wit—but Lord Salisbury doubtless thinks that if he is able to place Ireland upon the same footing as England with regard to local self-government he will have a better chance of defeating Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule policy at the polls. Although Sir John Gorst, whose promotion from the India Office to the Treasury came upon the country somewhat as a surprise, though a welcome surprise, continues his *rôle* as an advocate of labour reforms, we do not hear of any measure on the stocks for dealing with the social requirements of the British workman, whose head it may be hoped will not be turned by all the attention he is receiving. This week Sir John Gorst has been talking in favour of State assistance being given to a scheme of old-age pensions, and it rather looks as if the Bill which Mr. Chamberlain is preparing has a chance of becoming law before the present Parliament expires. We are getting on. It is assumed that Mr. Jackson's Bill for creating County Councils across the Irish Channel will be the *piece de resistance* of the session, with free education thrown in. Another considerable measure in contemplation is one for establishing district councils in England. This will be welcomed by the rural voters, about whom, as the *Standard* thinks, the Government are not sufficiently concerned; but district councils alone will not win over Hodge to the Conservative party. He wants much more to satisfy his new-born aspirations.

The result of the Cork election is not encouraging either to the Parnellites or the Unionists. It was tolerably certain that Mr. Flavin would be returned, but nobody expected that he would secure such a large majority. That the Parnellites should have done so badly in Mr. Parnell's own constituency is even more surprising than the poor figure made by the Unionist candidate. If it be true that many Unionists voted for Mr. John Redmond, as the *Times* seems to believe, then the prospects of the Parnellites are worse than they previously appeared. There is a good deal of grumbling with the Unionist leaders for forcing Captain Sarsfield on the party. He is publicly described as an Orangemen, and privately, I hear, is not half so popular as one or two other gentlemen who were ready to stand. Little interest is taken in the controversy between Mr. William O'Brien and Mr. Harrington about the Boulogne negotiations, but some stir has been caused by an extremely bitter attack in Mr. T. P. O'Connor's paper on the Member of Parliament who is supposed to have precipitated the crisis by prematurely publishing Mr. Gladstone's famous letter. It is known that the first editor of the *Star* is at daggers drawn with the present editor of that paper, and Mr. Stuart, M.P., is clearly the individual so severely denounced in the *Sun*. But Mr. Stuart denies that he had anything to do with the publication of the letter. Mr. O'Connor was in America at the time, and has to rely upon second-hand evidence. His answer to Mr. Stuart, which will doubtless appear in the next issue of the *Sunday Sun*, is being awaited with some curiosity.

The Liberal Unionists have had a great field-day at Manchester, with elaborate speeches from the Duke of Argyll and Lord Hartington. Space will prevent my noticing in detail the remarks of either speaker, but Lord Hartington, I may mention, proved to the satisfaction of his hearers that the Newcastle programme has no chance of being adopted in the next Parliament, even if Mr. Gladstone should be returned to power and succeed in passing his Home Rule Bill. A measure introducing such great constitutional changes must necessarily be followed at once by a dissolution. But supposing the Lords rejected the Bill? Mr. Gladstone, before appealing to the country against their decision, might try at all events to pass some of the measures that according to Mr. Balfour and Lord Hartington he has been compelled to take up by order of Mr. Schnadhorst.

Up to the time of writing it is not known who succeeds Sir John Gorst at the India Office. A popular though not pushing subordinate in the Ministry, Mr. Stuart Wortley, Under-Secretary for the Home Department, is mentioned, as are also Mr. Curzon and Mr. J. M. Maclean. The selection of Mr. Maclean would be more popular here than among the adherents of the National Congress in India, but some of his friends would prefer to see him in Mr. Stuart Wortley's present post. How two men of such marked individuality as Mr. Matthews and Mr. Maclean would get on together is somewhat problematical. I am afraid it would be the case of Sir William Harcourt and Mr. Arthur Peel (the present Speaker) over again.

According to Lord George Hamilton, who may be presumed to know what he is talking about, the Marquis of Lansdowne intends to remain in India his full time. It is conjectured here that if the vacancy in the Viceroyalty does not occur until 1893, and Mr. Gladstone is then in power, Lord Carrington will stand a good chance of being sent out. But I thought Lord Carrington was wanted as the first Governor-General of Australasia. He is a good administrator, and would do equally well in either situation.

The Prince of Wales has been overwhelmed with congratulations on his fiftieth birthday. Among the many presents sent to him the one not valued the least was an early copy of this week's *Punch*, containing Mr. Tenniel's loyal cartoon. His Royal Highness received his copy on Monday morning, two days in advance of the rest of her Majesty's subjects.

Almost simultaneously with the cyclone that has had such disastrous results off the Andamans, we have been visited with one of the most severe gales I ever remember. The papers are filled with accounts of the havoc caused by the storm, though the loss of life is not to be compared with that reported from India. Still there is reason to fear that we do not know the full effects of the recent hurricane on our coasts.

Lord Lamington's lecture before the members of the Royal Geographical Society on his recent journey through the Trans-Salween Shan States to Tonquin attracted a large audience. He confined himself to geographical matters, and avoided the mistake committed by one or two speakers in the discussion of referring to contentious subjects. Our old friend Mr. Holt-Hallett for instance, inveighed against the Government, because it has so blindly neglected to adopt his railway scheme, and he had to be pulled up by the chairman (Sir M. E. Grant Duff.). Mr. Robert Gordon, who followed, expressed entire disapproval of Mr. Hallett's views, as was natural in one who favours a rival project for the opening of the country to British commerce. Another gentleman strayed into the debatable land of politics and was promptly warned back by the President. The lecturer having visited places where no European was previously seen had much to tell the Society, and his remarks showed him to be an intelligent as well as an observant traveller. The further account of his experiences that he will relate to the Indian Section of the Society of Arts in February ought to prove equally interesting. Whilst Lord Lamington was addressing the geographers, Mr. W. E. Maxwell, resident of Selangor, was reading a carefully-prepared paper before the members of the Colonial Institute on "the Malay Peninsula, its Resources, and Prospects." All those who are interested in the development of the Peninsula should study Mr. Maxwell's observations. He does not encourage the demand for the annexation of the Native States to the British Empire; in fact he is of opinion that mischief might be done were the notion to gain ground that any political change of the kind is contemplated or desired. The interference of England in the Government of these States was the result of the request of the Malays themselves, and Mr. Maxwell thinks it will be time enough to discuss the administration of the Peninsula as part of our Empire when the natives themselves ask for the position and rights of British subjects.

If any of your readers are interested in old Irish tales I would advise them to procure a little volume, entitled "Blanaid: and other Irish Historical and Legendary Poems from the Gaelic" (Dublin: Eason and Son). The author Mr. T. D. Sullivan, M.P., is not unknown as a writer of patriotic verses, but in the blissful period when fascinating Blansid won men's hearts there was no such thing as a National League and the work before me is as non-political as *Paradise Lost*. Although Mr. Sullivan's literary fame is not equal to that of Milton, the hon. gentlemen is not without honour in his own country as according to some recent correspondents of the newspapers Milton is in his and the Irish poet's latest effort ought to bring him increased reputation here in England. It is not every day we receive from Ireland a new book that has nothing to do with politics. Surely this is something to be thankful for.

I met a recent arrival from Bombay, Mr. Justice Birdwood, yesterday. With the exception of a cold which he picked up in Egypt on his way home, he appeared to be in good health. He tells me that he has taken a passage in the Malwa leaving for Bombay on the 29th instant. I daresay Mr. Justice Birdwood will not be sorry to quit our ungenial climate. He had not seen the announcement of the death of Mr. Sergeant Atkinson, who by the way is described by some of the papers here as "the last of the Serjeants." So far from his being the last of the "Serjeants of the Coif" there are, I believe, 14 or 15 who survive of them. The late Serjeant Atkinson was, however, the senior. He, as your readers are probably aware, had been a Serjeant-at-Law 37 years. The next in point of seniority is, I fancy, Lord Bramwell who was admitted to the brotherhood in 1856.

A rumour which I have not had time to verify reaches me to the effect that Viscount Cross has selected a Mr. Muller, lately a student at Cambridge, for a vacant professorship in Bombay. According to my informant, Mr. Muller is of Danish nationality.

Mr. M. M. Bhownuggree, C.I.E., was honoured as a representative Indian with an invitation to the Lord Mayor's Banquet, on Monday evening.

The Society for the Preservation and Encouragement of the Industrial Arts of India is, I believe, considering whether it can take any part in the Chicago Exhibition. If an Indian Section is formed the Society may not improbably be able to render useful assistance in regard to one important department. The Industrial Arts as well as the natural products of India ought to find a place in the "World's Columbian Exposition."

THE ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

LANCASHIRE FUSILIERS *VS.* THE WORCESTERS.

The second match of the first ties of the Rovers, Association Football Tournament was played yesterday evening on the Cooperage between the teams representing the Worcesters and Lancashire Fusiliers from Poona. Although it was generally believed that the fact of the Lancashire Fusiliers being the present holders of the magnificent trophy presented at Poona by Lord Harris would constitute considerable attraction and create intense interest, yet the number of spectators that turned out to witness the game was comparatively small to the muster that lined the ropes on Saturday. But the anticipations that both the teams would play a vigorous and determined game were quite fulfilled. The game was of the fastest though unfortunately marred by rough play. Tripping and fouling were generally indulged in by both sides. But barring these faults the defence maintained on either side was superb and repeatedly called forth warm applause from the onlookers. From the moment the ball was put in motion to the cessation of hostilities the battle raged fierce and obstinate. Very great amusement was occasioned by the numerous falls, the victims of which demonstrated surprising nimbleness in regaining their feet. The contest was a level one, both representatives being equal in the balance in weight and stamina. If one side succeeded in piercing the ranks of its opponents, retaliation was certain. In the first half of the game the Worcestershire team had the advantage of the wind at the Band-stand quarter through winning the choice for selection. But their sturdy foes sallied forth and contested every inch of ground; but by hasty play and excitement they lost two splendid opportunities. The Worcestershire team possessed some vigorous kickers mainly in their van-guard, where some excellent service was done in long crossing and clever dribbling. But it must not be denied that the Lancashire men were equally alert, for they heavily hampered every rush upon their stronghold clinging doggedly to the ball. The Worcesters claiming a corner kick before half-time was announced were successfully disposed by their opponents who dribbled the leather up the near side. Gibbs propelled it back and what appeared a dangerous onslaught on the Lancashire lines was brought up by the piping of half-time by Mr. Brown's whistle. In the second half camps were changed and the Lancashire men showed up with the advantage of the wind. They advanced upon the opposite lines in splendid fashion only to meet with a warm reception. If its defenders could not kick the ball out they had recourse to head play and baudied it about with marvellous dexterity to relieve the pressure. Calligan and Ashfield did yeoman service in the forward division of the Worcesters and were twice within an ace of scoring for their side. Combination, however, was wanting, and they were intercepted. Carrington, the goal-keeper, saved his colors in fine style, while his rival Cannon at the opposite lines verified the confidence reposed in him in successfully intercepting a swift shot that necessitated a bound across his goal. Lance-Corporal Hughes played a fine game at half-back and seldom failed to tackle. The excellence of the players on either side stamped them as proficient exponents of the game, which was the general opinion. Neither side succeeded in scoring and the match thus terminated again in a draw. The game this evening will be between the Yorkshire Light Infantry from Colaba and the Durham Light Infantry from Quetta, who opened the tournament on Saturday. The following teams competed yesterday:—

Lancashire Fusiliers.		Worcesters.
Pte Cannon	Goal	Pte Carrington
Pte Lane	Backs	Pte Nott
Pte Gates		Pte Gibbs
Pte McVay	Half-backs.	Pte Shaw
Lce-Cpl Hughes		Pte Alldidd
Lce-Cpl Boyce		Pte Hughes
Lce-Cpl Edwards	Forwards	Pte Eagles
Lce-Cpl Whittle		Pte Ashfield
Lce-Cpl Malone		Pte Aston
Lce-Cpl Dwyer		Pte Southall
Lce-Cpl Davies		Pte Calligan

Referee.—Mr C Brown.

THE ACCIDENT TO THE MAIL STEAMER.

The P. and O. s. s. Mirzapore, which was not expected to arrive in harbour until six o'clock last evening, owing to some delay which had been caused through a breakdown in her engines, reached port at two o'clock yesterday afternoon. It would appear that the accident was not a very serious one. All went well till Port Said was reached on November 19, when a crack was discovered in the cylinder cover. The chief engineer immediately set to work, and had it repaired with all possible speed. The work, nevertheless, entailed the detention of the steamer for some time; but on resuming her voyage she proceeded to Bombay without further casualty. The Mirzapore will sail for China and Australia on the 3rd instant as advertised.

WRESTLING AT THE NOVELTY THEATRE.

The champion Tom Cannon, and Antonio Pierri, the "Terrible Greek," last night gave a wrestling exhibition at the Novelty Theatre in the presence of a crowded audience. The Englishman and the Greek appeared on the stage in costume and offered to wrestle any man in the Græco-Roman fashion for Rs. 1,000, but there was no one present with sufficient hardihood to face the wrestlers, who stripped to the waist and displaying wonderfully powerful physiques looked truly "terrible." The challenge not being accepted Tom Cannon stepped forward and stated that they were not only prepared to wrestle in the classic style, but would meet any man and wrestle him in his own fashion, provided rules were made as to what constituted a "down." He said that in the style which they adopted the shoulders had to be squarely placed up on the ground to constitute a "down," and if that condition was added to native wrestling, they were prepared to meet anyone. The champions then engaged in a few bouts of Græco-Roman wrestling, Mr. Soundy being appointed umpire, and a Parsee gentleman referee. The "Terrible Greek" and the Englishman commenced the contest standing, but the greatest part of the play took place with both opponents rolling on the stage, the head being frequently used in a most extraordinary manner to avert a "down." Their struggles were almost superhuman, and the dexterity with which they evaded having their shoulders pinned to the boards called forth frequent and hearty plaudits. The first bout lasted 9 minutes and 35 seconds without any advantage being gained by either combatant, and in the second 6 minutes and 40 seconds no victory was scored. At the end of the third bout, lasting 3 minutes and 10 seconds after splendid display of power and activity on both sides the "Terrible Greek" succeeded in planting the Englishman's shoulders firmly on the stage. After an interval, two more bouts were given, one lasting 15 minutes 20 seconds, and the other, 10 minutes 30 seconds. In the final tussle the audience were worked up to a great pitch of excitement and the play ultimately terminated by the burly form of the Greek being held fast to the board by the Englishman.

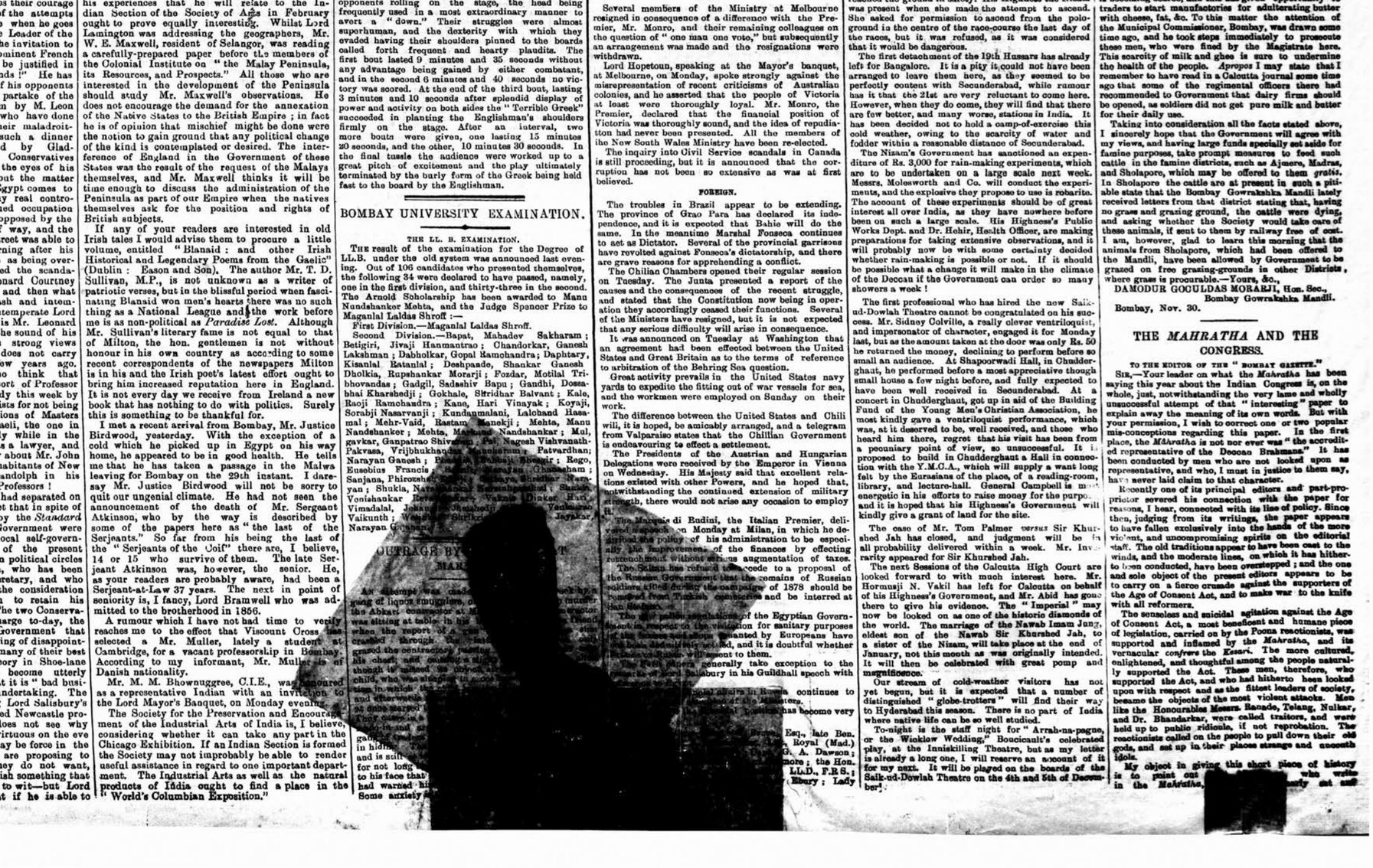
BOMBAY UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION.

THE LL. B. EXAMINATION.

The result of the examination for the Degree of LL.B. under the old system was announced last evening. Out of 106 candidates who presented themselves, the following 34 were declared to have passed, namely, one in the first division, and thirty-three in the second. The Arnold Scholarship has been awarded to Manu Nundshanker Mehta, and the Judge Spancer Prize to Maganlal Laldas Shroff:—

First Division.—Maganlal Laldas Shroff.

Second Division.—Bapat, Mahadev Sakharam; Betigiri, Jivaji Hanmantrao; Chandorkar, Ganesh Lakshman; Dabholkar, Gopal Ramchandra; Daphtary, Kisanlal Ratanlal; Deshpaade, Shankar Ganesh Dholkia, Rupshanker Morarji; Fozdar, Motilal Tribhovandas; Gadgil, Sadashiv Bapu; Gandhi, Dossabhai Kharshedji; Gokhale, Sitridhar Balvant; Kale, Raoji Ramchandra; Kane, Hari Vinayak; Koyaji, Sorabji Nasarvanji; Kundanmalani, Lalchand Hasamal; Mehr-Vaid, Rastam Manekji; Mehta, Manu Nandshanker; Mehta, Manekji Nandshankar; Mul, gavkar, Ganpatrao Shivram; Pal, Nagesh Vishvanath-Pakvasa, Vrijbhukhandas Kesavram; Patvardhan; Narayan Ganesh; Pitale, Vishnu Ramchandra Shastri; Rego, Eusebius Francis; Sane, Govind Raghunath Ghanshyam; Sanjana, Phirozshah Edulji; Shankar Narayan; Shukla, Narsinhshankar Somashankar; Shukla, Vonishankar Revashankar; Vakil, Dinkar Hari, Vimadalal, Jokarsi Khetsi; Vaishnav, Vaikunth; Wagle, Narayan Ganesh.



ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 13TH NOVEMBER.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Mirzapore, Captain H. Harvey, with the overland mails of the 13th November, arrived in Bombay harbour at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr Jas Henderson
Capt Anstice
Mr and Mrs Dempster
Mr and Mrs Walker
Lt-Col and Mrs Ellis
Mr and Mrs Waddington
Mr Halliday
Mr and Mrs Lyell
Messrs R H and W H Macauley
Mr G Apear
Mr and Mrs Hewett and infant
Col Trevor
Brig-Surg Maconachie
Mr H G Cooke
Rev Mrs Beatty
Rev Mrs Salter
Mr L B Kor
Mr Branson
Mr W G Wood
Mr T H Twiss
Mr and Mrs Greaves
Hon G H P Evans
Mrs Steward
Mr P J White
Major Beatson
Mr J Harwood
Mrs Welsworth
Miss Harwood
Mr R C Dyson
Mr and Mrs F C Cooper
Major-Genl Walker
Mr Blenkin
Miss Small
Mr Dey
Mr A King
Mr McCaw
Mr Wiseman
Capt Chandler
Mr Rumley
Mr Speechley
Mr and Mrs Quin
Col and Mrs Bissett
Mr Andrews

FROM LONDON.

Rev and Mrs Husband
2 Misses Husband
Rev and Mrs Moir
Col and Mrs Caldicott
Miss Furguson
Master Garner
Miss Cole
Col and Mrs Cruickshank
Mr H F Sinclair
Hon Mr F Butler
Miss Walker
Mr M Hayes
Mr C V Grimston
Mr and Mrs D Morris and infant
Mr J H Cumming
Mr D Pennant
Mr W D Llewlyn
Rev and Mrs Heft
Mr and Mrs Maitland
Capt W Aves
Mr and Miss Jacob
Capt Montgommery
M W Earl
Miss Johnson
Lt Smythe
Mr E Forrest
Mr Lyons Montgomery
Mr H Storey
Mr Ashtown
Mr Bullock
Mr G Webb Ware
Mr T W Careton
Mr J Klein
Mr Tod
Mr and Mrs McLaren
Mr Fry
Mr and Mrs McIntosh
Tywa Miss Brodie
Miss Stephenson
Miss Hulme
Mr Bridges Lee
Mr Thornton
Mr Hannay
Mr Christie
Capt and Mrs Stisted

FROM ISMAILIA.

Mr and Mrs Pope
H E Kitchener Pasha

FROM ADEN.—Mr. Hooper.

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, Nov. 13.

THE COURT.

The Queen has directed letters patent to issue granting the dignity of Viscountess to Emily Smith, widow of the late First Lord of the Treasury, with succession to her male heirs. The title will be Viscountess Hambleden.

It is officially announced that the Queen has approved the appointment of Mr. Jackson, M.P., to be Chief Secretary for Ireland, and also that of Sir J. Gorst, M.P., as Secretary to the Treasury.

The Queen has conferred the dignity of Knighthood upon Capt. A Jephson, R. N., and Mr. E. C. Napean, C. B.

POLITICAL.

Mr. H. Matthews, M.P., Home Secretary, on Saturday, addressed a meeting at Oswaldtwistle, and after explaining the social legislation that had been carried out by the present Government, he declared that the Radical programme proclaimed at Newcastle would, if carried out, completely effect the ruin of the country.

GENERAL.

Sir J. Gorst, the new Secretary to the Treasury, on Tuesday night, addressed a meeting at Halifax on the subject of old-age pensions for the working-classes. Generally he considered that people themselves must provide for themselves, and he was not favourable to any large augmentation of State aid. He maintained that men should begin before marriage to make some provision in anticipation of future responsibilities.

The Postmaster-General has given instructions that, in future, vacancies among postmen in rural districts and provincial towns shall be preferentially filled by the appointment of soldiers of good character belonging to the Reserve or who have completed their term of service.

An extremely violent gale raged on Tuesday night and nearly the whole of the following day, causing great damage on land and at sea throughout the whole of the United Kingdom. A large ship the Benvenue, of Glasgow, was wrecked at Sandgate, and the master and three of the crew were drowned, but the remainder of the crew, 27 in number, were rescued by the Folkestone lifeboat. Wrecks with loss of life also occurred at Hastings, Lydd, and other points in the Channel.

The annual procession of the Lord Mayor of London to the Courts of Justice was carried out on Monday, and despite the extremely unfavourable weather, it was witnessed by large crowds assembled along the line of travel. In the evening the usual Lord Mayor's banquet in the Guildhall was attended by many of her Majesty's Ministers. Lord Salisbury, in his speech, stated that the Government would continue their endeavours to carry out social improvements and to maintain order and justice in Ireland. Referring to foreign affairs the Premier said there was not a speck of a cloud on the peaceful horizon, but the Government would not withdraw from its task in Egypt until that task was fulfilled.

A police descent was made late on Sunday night on a publichouse near the City-road, and seven men were captured, who are suspected of forming part of a gang of burglars. The house was then searched, and a large amount of property, believed to be the fruits of burglaries in the suburbs, was discovered. The prisoners, together with the landlady of the publichouse and her barmaid, were on Tuesday remanded by the magistrate.

The Rev. Dr. Clutterbuck, who is charged with obtaining large sums of money from various persons on untrue representations, was on Saturday committed by the Bath magistrates for trial.

IRELAND.

The result of the polling in Cork was declared on Saturday. Mr. Flavin, the Anti-Parnellite candidate, was returned by a majority of 1,512 votes over Mr. J. Redmond, Parnellite, while Captain Sarsfield, Unionist only polled 1,161.

Mr. J. Redmond subsequently declared his intention of maintaining the policy of Mr. Parnell, while Mr. Dalton, M.P., emphatically protested against the interference of the priests at the election.

Mr. A. J. Balfour, having concluded on Monday the outstanding business connected with his office of Chief Secretary in Dublin, took leave of the officials. At a parade of the Royal Irish Constabulary in the Phœnix Park he address ed the officers and men, congratulating them on their loyalty and firmness and declaring that the force was never so popular as at present, judging from the numerous applications for admission into its ranks.

The hon. Rose Lawlors, sister of Lord Cloncurry, was accidentally drowned in a lake in the grounds of her brother's residence, near Naas.

COLONIAL.

Several members of the Ministry at Melbourne resigned in consequence of a difference with the Premier, Mr. Monro, and their remaining colleagues on the question of "one man one vote," but subsequently an arrangement was made and the resignations were withdrawn.

Lord Hopetoun, speaking at the Mayor's banquet, at Melbourne, on Monday, spoke strongly against the misrepresentation of recent criticisms of Australian colonies, and he asserted that the people of Victoria at least were thoroughly loyal. Mr. Monro, the Premier, declared that the financial position of Victoria was thoroughly sound, and the idea of repudiation had never been presented. All the members of the New South Wales Ministry have been re-elected.

The inquiry into Civil Service scandals in Canada is still proceeding, but it is announced that the corruption has not been so extensive as was at first believed.

FOREIGN.

The troubles in Brazil appear to be extending. The province of Grao Para has declared its independence, and it is expected that Bahia will do the same. In the meantime Marshal Fonseca continues to act as Dictator. Several of the provincial

learnt at the feet of men like Ranade and Bhandarkar, are not the leaders of the people, but a small *coterie* of reactionists, who have disowned their former principles and leaders, and, having broken loose from their leading strings, are bent upon "a wild and thoughtless career," as a Bombay paper observes.

The head and front of the offence given by the Congress and by Mr. Hume is that both of them very wisely frustrated the attempts of this small lot of reactionists, to prevent the Social Conference from being held in the Congress Hall. This defeat appears to rankle in their minds, and, forgetful of the great services rendered by Mr. Hume to their country, and of the immense personal sacrifices and expense undergone by him and which he is ready to undergo in future, for the Congress cause, they do not scruple to attack him by calling him a "Satrap," and paying him other compliments, and to pull down the sacred national edifice he has been erecting for the last seven years. To say that "many of the delegates of the Congress hardly understand two words of its proceedings, and many more are an innocent of the subjects of discussion as the strong pillars that support the canopy" of the Congress Hall is clearly a barefaced attempt to discredit that body. But these misguided people represent nobody but themselves. They may mislead a few ignorant and half-educated people, but they will soon find out that this game is not worth the candle.

At the recent meeting held at this town to elect delegates to the 7th National Congress, this ungrateful and suicidal attitude of the Poona *Mahratha* was condemned, and all sympathy with it disavowed. The *Indu Prakashak*, of Bombay, says that the *Mahratha* and some other Poona papers are not responsible for their words, because the Age of Consent Bill agitation has deadened their intelligence, and demented them. It must be so, for otherwise no sane man would say as the *Mahratha* says in the article under notice, that "a congress in London will be the greatest success, if it be determined to include the question of the Consent Act in the list of business." Infatuation and blindness can go no further. You very properly call upon the leaders of the Congress to consider what reception the English public would be prepared to give them, if they went to England with a denunciation upon their records of the most righteous piece of legislation that has ever been given to India." I have still faith in the good sense of the majority of the delegates and of their leaders, and I have no doubt your advice will be duly considered. It has been shrewdly observed that if any thing will kill the Congress, it is the *Garbhadhan* ceremony of the reactionists.

One point more. This wild attack of the *Mahratha* on the Congress and its leaders is, as is truly observed by you, "an indication of the length which the advocates of political reform in India lag behind the advocates of social reform." If so, as was said by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Telang, in a speech which he delivered here a few weeks since, men, who in social matters are false to the principles they passionately advocate in political questions, have no right to claim the confidence of the public whether Indian or English.—Yours, &c.,

Satara, Feb. 28. NANA FADNAVIS.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY'S INSTITUTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—You deserve the hearty thanks of the Christian public of Bombay for the article in which you brought before them and deprecated the proposal to convert the General Assembly's Institution at Kalbadevi—a building, which for a long course of years has been used for the promulgation of the Christian faith into a Hindu Temple. Of course the Mission Board in Scotland do not intend of themselves to effect the conversion, but by selling the property to the trustees of a Hindu Temple they will render themselves responsible for such conversion. The proposal, while affecting more directly the interest of a particular Missionary body, at the same time is so closely connected with the great object which Missionaries and Christians in general have at heart; and it is because of this that I venture to enter a protest against the proposal. In doing so I feel certain I am giving expression to the unanimous feeling of Christians resident in Bombay. Surely, the one member of the Mission Board in Scotland, who is so strongly in favour of selling the Agiary Lane Institute to the trustees of a Hindu Temple, could never have been resident in Bombay. If he ever had the honour of working here as a Missionary, he would have had some experience of the Native Christians which lie in the very heart of all Missionary work in this city, and he would have been very loath to agree to give up so important a vantage ground as that presented by the Agiary Lane Institution.

The Native Christians in particular owe you, Sir, a debt of gratitude for the kindly interest you have expressed in their welfare, and for your support of the proposal to convert the place into "an Institute, partly social and partly educational, for the Native Christians of the city." A few years ago, when Bombay mourned the loss of the saintly and devoted George Bowen, a proposal was then mooted to perpetuate his memory by the erection in the city of a hall which should be used for evangelical and philanthropical work amongst the natives—a work which Mr. Bowen loved so well. Could not some arrangement be come to by which the Native Christians of this city may find suitable headquarters in the Agiary Lane property, and which may at the same time be used as a centre of evangelical and philanthropic work amongst the natives. This would be a worthy following up of Dr. Wilson's valuable labours and an appropriate perpetuation of the memory of the late George Bowen, to whom missionary work in India owes so much.—Yours, &c.,

E. N. A.

AGRICULTURAL PROSPECTS AND CATTLE-DISEASE AT ALIBAG.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Permit me to thank your correspondent, Mr. S. N. Rannia, G.B.V.C., for the remedies he has suggested in your issue of the 12th inst. to check the cattle-disease prevailing in some villages of the Alibag Taluka. Shortly after the appearance of his letter I paid a visit to the villages, and tried to explain to the peasants Mr. Ranina's good remedies, some of which are quite within their reach. Branding the effected part of the animal's body is a remedy already largely resorted to in those parts, but in certain cases it is found ineffectual. Your correspondent justly points out that the treatment entirely depends on the circumstances of the case, and therefore it is highly necessary to consult a veterinary surgeon.

It is to be earnestly hoped that the attention of the proper authorities will be drawn to the suggestion made by Mr. Ranina in the concluding paragraph of his letter, so that we may soon have a veterinary expert at Alibag. No doubt, a single surgeon will find it no easy task to attend to the wants of a whole district; but as such diseases are epidemic, and generally travel from village to village, the officer can arrange to set out on a tour, spending a few days in each village.

In connection with this subject I may be allowed to draw the attention of the Bombay Gorakshaka or Cow-Protection Society to the very sore necessity of a good *pinjarapol* or hospital for cattle in the Alibag Taluka, where old, diseased, and otherwise incapacitated cattle may be taken care of. At present such animals seldom receive any attention, and are mostly allowed to die a miserable death. It may be mentioned that several villages of the Alibag Taluka are very near Bombay, and can easily afford room for such an institution. With the co-operation of Government, pasturing plots can also be secured at a moderate and reasonable cost. In former times there used to be some experts among the peasants themselves, who could cure such diseases, but of late years the art of curing cattle-diseases, like several other old things, has almost disappeared.

In conclusion, I may suggest that if either the Department of Public Instruction, or some of the Charitable Societies of Bombay, should undertake to prepare and publish short practical treatises on cattle-diseases in the Vernacular languages, and introduce them in the village schools, they would effect incalculable good.—Yours, &c.,

Kandewadi, Nov. 29. R. L. G.

SOMETHING FOR THE CONGRESS TO THINK ABOUT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A young lad came to me this morning for a free scholarship, I know his father, who was a respectable clerk in Bombay. He had some fields in the Konkan, and two cocoanut gardens, all of which are now in the hands of the sowcars or money-lenders. The fields were mortgaged for Rs. 2,500, and the gardens for Rs. 500; the fields are now completely lost, and the gardens can be recovered, if the amount is paid. The father is dead, and his large family of young children live here in a village supporting themselves as best they can. I asked the boy how they happened to incur so much debt, as they lived in a poor way, almost like the rustics around them. He said that some of his sisters had been married, and they had to pay large dowries for them.

Now our Congresswallas might direct their attention to such matters as the social causes of the poverty and degradation of their people, before securing political reforms which affect the condition of the upper few only. Why should notsuch wicked customs be abolished? It is the so-called educated men who are loud in their clamours for political influence, that are the chief cause of the impoverishment of the people. Because they draw large salaries they can spend money extravagantly on their marriages and those of their children; and because they have the means of educating their sons, the poor people with daughters have to pay large dowries to secure educated husbands for them. It is a disgrace to wed for money—to educate boys that they may obtain large dowries. This kind of merchandise is of a despicable kind; and when will our reformers and scholars and graduates with many letters affixed to their names learn what true honour is? Humanity is the first duty of every civilized man, and so long as our educated men are strangers to the milk of human kindness they deserve to be regarded as savages.—Yours, &c.,

Konkan. A SCHOOLMASTER.

LIEUTENANT MANSFIELD, R.N.R., AND RAIN-MAKING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Having read with great interest the accounts of rain-making experiments which have recently been carried out, and, I regret to hear, have proved unsuccessful, I beg to inform the public through the medium of your valuable paper, that I am of opinion that the experiments should have been carried out in an entirely different manner to ensure success. I have had the matter under my consideration for some time past, and am prepared to construct apparatus for exploding dynamite in the air at great altitudes above the immediate level. I feel confident of success in the safe working of it, both to the steamer and those who may be in the vicinity. My machinery will be progressive, durable, and portable, and easily understood by all in a position to handle it. I am prepared to submit plans of arrangements to anyone who wishes the experiments made, provided my terms are accepted, and that I have sole and absolute control of the entire management. I also decline to work in co-operation with any servants, military or professional, and any mechanical assistance I may require must be carried out under my directions.—Yours, &c.,

EDWARD MANSFIELD, Sub-Lieut., R.N.R., Æronaut and Parachutist, and Foreign Secy., Balloon Society of Great Britain.

Nov. 30.

THE DOG NUISANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I notice that you have opened your columns to the well-grounded complaints of the residents in Grant Road regarding the dog nuisance, and I trust you will also see your way to ventilate the grievances of the people living in the Fort and Colaba on the same subject. The Cotton Green at Colaba is a thoroughly well-known breeding ground for these canine pests, and night is made hideous to the unfortunate residents in the neighbourhood, by the yelling and howling of the innumerable curs which congregate on the green. Added to this real nuisance the danger to unoffending passers-by, and to the large number of children about the place is so great that one wonders that persistent and determined protests have not hitherto been made, by anxious parents and the public at large, in view to being rid of these homeless and half-starved dogs.

I should be glad to render all the help I possibly can in the way of obtaining signatures to a memorial to H. E. the Governor, praying for the imposition of a dog-tax, as some mitigation of the evil, and trust that you, Mr. Editor, will support the movement.—Yours, &c.,

Colaba, Nov. 27. K. T.

THE WRESTLING CHALLENGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I saw in your journal to-day a challenge from "J. W. Jacob," on behalf of Mr. Baboomea, of Poona, challenging either Cannon or Pierri to a match in the native style of wrestling. I, Tom Cannon, on behalf of Mr. Antonio Pierri and myself, accept Baboomea's challenge for the sum he names, namely, Rs. 1,000 aside, and the editor of the *Bombay Gazette* to hold stakes. Two shoulders must be placed flat on the ground at the same time, to constitute a fall. If Mr. J. W. Jacob will name his time of meeting at Soundy & Co., a match can be arranged.—Yours, &c.,

Nov. 30, 1891. TOM CANNON.

LIEUT. MANSFIELD'S BALLOON. ASCENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to the advertised balloon ascent, I will esteem it a favour if you could notice in a paragraph that the management of Lieut. Mansfield's ballooning operations in Bombay have offered free admission to the boarders of the following institutions to the grounds at Government House, Parel, on Saturday afternoon:—The Scottish Orphanage; the Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Petit Parsi Orphanage; the Bombay Scottish Education Society's School, Byculla; and the Indo-British Institution.—Yours, &c.,

Nov. 30. T. SOUTHWELL PIPER.

A JURORS' GRIEVANCE.

The following petition has been sent to Government by eight of the jurors in the Rajabai Tower Case:—

Bombay, 19th November, 1891.

1. That your petitioners are eight of the nine jurors who were empanelled to serve, and accordingly served at the inquest before Dr. T. Blaney, Coroner for the City of Bombay, touching the deaths of the late Bachoobai and Perozbai, the unfortunate subjects of the "Rajabai Tower Tragedy," in the months of April and May last. The ninth juror—Mr. John Keating—who is a clerk in the employ of Government, and as such, excused from the compulsory attendance at extra hours, and the daily bringing up of the office arrears, caused by the service at the inquest, to which your petitioners, otherwise employed, were rigidly subjected. Having, therefore, abstained from joining your petitioners in the course they have followed, for seeking an adequate compensation at the hands of Government for the extraordinary services rendered by them at the inquest.

2. That your petitioners jointly addressed a letter to Dr. Blaney, dated 3rd June last, asking him to be good enough to obtain due allowances for their services at the inquest, but they regret to observe from the reply of Dr. Blaney, No. 42, dated 7th July last, that Government by their Resolution No.——dated——duly last regret that they cannot make an exception in the case of the jury empanelled for the Rajabai Tower inquest to the general rule, that the services of the jurors are given to the public free of cost. And your petitioners aggrieved at this decision, feel constrained respectfully to approach your Excellency in Council with this their humble petition, as they now do in the earnest and confident hope that the details hereinafter set forth as to the nature and length of their labors at the inquest, will secure more favorable consideration of their present prayer at the hands of your Government.

3. That your petitioners fully admit that an exception ought not to be made in ordinary cases to the general rule that "the services of jurors are given to the public free of cost;" but they would submit that in special cases, such as that of the Rajabai Tower Inquest, involving a large number of protracted sittings during an unusually long period, the propriety and justice of an exception cannot be questioned. It is but right that the public service should demand from the people, and that the people should readily and wilfully accord their time and attention free of cost on occasions of public nature, not materially interfering with their daily avocations in life; but when the people are called away by the public service from their legitimate callings, for days and days together, to the detriment of their interests, it is only fair that the public service should make them an adequate compensation.

4. That the inquest at which your petitioners served as jurors consisted of nineteen several sittings of between 4 and 5 hours each, during an interval extending over 42 days, resulting, as it necessarily did, in your petitioners being forced either to give extra hours at great inconvenience to themselves (if not to the prejudice of their health), to the daily work appertaining to their legitimate duties, or to submit to a forfeiture of their earnings for the time they were taken away from those duties. And while your petitioners consider it their bounden duty to proffer their services free of charges, whenever required for the public benefit, they cannot but feel convinced that they must be held, by a righteous Government like your Excellency's, entitled to a proper recompense for their services when required and rendered beyond such extent.

5. That the grant of your petitioners' prayer, if made by your Excellency's Government, will not be undeserved by their labors at the inquest, nor unexampled by precedents of the closest character. Cases abound not only in England, where jurors at the inquests of coroners, making unusually long or numerous attendances, are duly remunerated for their labors, but even in Madras, the nearer sister Presidency of Bombay, and so recently as in the year 1887 the jurors at the inquest touching the disaster of the Peoples' Park there, were recompensed for their services by Mr. Bardley Norton, Barrister-at-Law, Coroner for that City, which could not have been done without the sanction of higher authorities.

6. That in illustration of the rule consonant with equity and justice, exacting duties from the public within reasonable limits free of cost, but in excess of such limits upon due payment, your petitioners may cite the practice of the Local Municipality, which enforcing duties from its councillors of a nature, neither too laborious nor regular without any payments, do not exact duties from its Standing Committee; which are more laborious and regular without payment of a fee of Rs. 30 to each of the members for every sitting.

7. That in the face of these instances, your petitioners are persuaded in the belief that it cannot be the intention of your Government to deny their right to proper remuneration for their services at the Rajabai Tower Inquest of no less laborious or lengthy character than those of the jurors at the Peoples' Park Inquest at Madras, rendered by your petitioners at great sacrifice of their time, and to the detriment of their pecuniary interests. And your petitioners trust so far in the high sense of your Government for justice, that they think it needless to do more for enlisting your kind sympathies in their favor, than append as they do, to this petition a signature of each of them, specifying the nature of his calling, from which he had been taken away for the purposes of the inquest.

8. That Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, having suggested the transmission of this petition direct to your Government was offered to him for such transmission, your petitioners are forced thus to submit it the same without that officer's intervention; and they earnestly implore of your Excellency in Council, after taking all the circumstances hereinbefore mentioned into your indulgent consideration, to direct that payment be made, for their services at the inquest of rupees ten or such other sum to each of them for every sitting as may seem meet and proper to your Government, and for this act of humanity, kindness, and justice your petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray.

Signed Francis Coutts, public accountant and teacher of book-keeping at the time of "Rajabai Tower Inquest," now employed in the Imperial Bank of Persia and the Bank of China, Japan, and the Straits; M. S. Vaz, hotel-keeper; Socrates Souza Monte Aligre, clerk, Marcks & Co.; Joseph Kennedy, apprentice, Government Dockyard; A. F. Goodall, reader, *Times of India*; Waudker Babajee Nowrangey, merchant; Ramrao Bapujee Vyavakar, clerk; Sir Charles Forbes & Co.; and Dinkar Khanderao Vijayakar, clerk, Ralli Brothers.

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FESTIVITIES AT BROACH.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT).

THE Dinshajee Rastomji Dalal Gymnasium was inaugurated last Thursday morning by the Collector, Mr. Allen, in the presence of the Educational Inspector, Mr. Giles, and a large gathering of the *élite* of Broach. A nicely-decorated *mandap* had been erected specially for the occasion, and therein were accommodated not only the gentlemen who were invited to the ceremony, but also all the boys of the High School.

After the Collector and the Inspector had taken their seats Mr. Ibrahim Mahomed Sayani, the headmaster of the High School, gave an account of the work of the Broach High School in the year 1890-91.

He said that the last year was a fairly prosperous one for the Broach High School. All the Anglo-Vernacular Standards are taught there, and in 1890 twelve students passed the Matriculation and the School Final Examinations out of twenty-eight sent up, and nine candidates out of eleven passed the examination for the 2nd Grade, Public Service Certificate. The James Greaves Scholarship in the University of Bombay was last year also awarded to a candidate from the Broach High School; and out of three competitive scholarships awarded in the Broach district last year one scholarship was won by the High School. The school-building had accommodation for an average attendance of 240 students, and the number at the end of 1890-91, that is on 31st March 1891, was 249. Of this number 118 were Parsees, 110 Hindus, and 27 Mahomedans. The number of Mahomedan students were very small, and influential Mahomedan gentleman should exert themselves in the matter. Among the Hindu students there were two Bhils supported with local fund scholarships of Rs. 5 each. The school possessed four endowed prizes, three worth Rs. 20 each and one Rs. 13. Two of these prizes were founded only last year by the gentlemen of Broach with a view to commemorate the almost life-long connection of Rao Bahadoor Parvatishankar Manishankar Dave with the Broach High School. The other two were founded some years ago by two Parsee gentlemen.

Besides these endowed prizes, there were prizes to the value of Rs. 100 from the Coutingent Contract Grant and the prizes to be awarded to students for gymnastic exercises were contributed by the Dalal Brothers. Some attention had been paid to physical education also and that subject would, of course, receive more systematic attention hereafter, now that a gymnasium had been provided. Two of the prizes were for cricket, which had been zealously looked after by the first assistant, Mr. Dorabjee H. Vacha, M.A., who had also been looking after the gymnasium pending the appointment of a gymnastic teacher. The department was also thinking of attaching a play-ground to the school, so that the physical development of the students would now proceed *pari passu*, it might be hoped, with the mental. There is a drawing-class also attached to the High School. This class presented 14 candidates to be examined in first grade art last year, and passed 5. The second grade art course is also attempted, but hitherto schools in Gujerat had found it difficult to attain success in that course.

Then followed two Persian recitations, and one Sanskrit and in English a rehearsal of the scene of Hubert and Prince Arthur from Shaskspeare's play of King John, in which the part of Prince Arthur was rendered very creditably for a school-boy.

The Collector then distributed the prizes, of which those for gymnastic feats were contributed by the Dalals. This closed the first part of the proceedings, and then the more important function of the day was commenced by the head-master, addressing the assemblage as under:—

"Ladies and Gentlemen,—The first part of our programme being finished, Mr. Darashaw Rustomjee Dalal, as representing the donors and as the head of the family, will now request our worthy president to inaugurate the Dinshawjee Rustomjee Dalal Gymnasium. But before he does so I may briefly mention that the offer of a contribution towards the erection of a gymnasium in connection with the Broach High School was first made by the Dalal Brothers more than five years ago at the inauguration of the Rustomjee Sorabjee Dalal High School, towards the erection of which they had contributed a handsome sum with a view to commemorate their father's name. The amount then offered was Rs. 1,000, which was subsequently increased in May 1888 to Rs. 1,500 at the suggestion of the Educational Inspector Mr. Giles. But the very next month was declined with thanks on account of financial difficulties. A year or a year later the Inspector represented that if the offered contribution were still available, and if it could be raised to Rs. 1,750, there was a chance of its being accepted. The Dalal Brothers readily agreed to make their offer good, and to raise their contribution as desired. But a year again passed away, as the department wanted to make the proposed gymnasium a municipal institution. At last in May 1890 Government accepted the offer of the Dalal Brothers on the original terms, viz., that the gymnasium should be attached to the Broach High School and maintained by Government. The actual cost of the gymnasium which was completed about last May, has been about Rs. 4,700."

Mr. Boramshaw, son of the late Mr. Dinshawjee Rustamjee Dalal, then read as follows his uncle Mr. Darashaw's address prefacing the same with some remarks of his own which were very pertinent and to the point:—" Mr. President, and Gentlemen,—I have been desired by my uncle Mr. Darashaw, to read his address on this occasion, and I deem myself particularly lucky in having been entrusted with that pleasant duty as it affords me an opportunity of publicly expressing the sincere and heart-felt thanks of myself and my brothers to our uncle for having commemorated the memory of my dearly beloved deceased sire, Mr. Dinshawjee Rustamji Dalal, by associating his name with the gymnasium, which is to be inaugurated this day. Having spoken but a few words on my behalf, allow me, ladies and gentlemen, to begin to read my kind uncle's address....."

"Mr. President, and Gentlemen,—It must be in the memory of most of you that at the inauguration ceremony of this Rustomjee Sorabjee Dalal High School, about five years ago, an offer was made by us to mark our gratification at the completion of this building by the erection of a gymnasium in connection with it. We thought that the utility of the Broach High School would be considerably increased if facilities were provided for physical instruction, the neglect of which very often detracts a good deal from the benefits otherwise derivable from intellectual education. The mind being but a part of the body, the intellectual faculties can not attain a healthy development, unless the physical vigour be attended to at the same time; nor can intellectual attainments render an adequate return unless the physical vigour be left unimpaired while securing them. In other words, the body requires to be developed at the same time as the mind; and further, so much pressure should not be put on the mind as to undermine the physical health. Both of these points require attention from several parties, the principal being those who provide schools, those who teach there, those who learn there, and the parents of the learners; and they cannot, therefore, be secured fully unless attended to by all the parties. Much benefit may, nevertheless, be attained in this direction we thought, if a gymnasium were attached to every school. And we accordingly, offered, as I said above, to contribute a certain sum as the cost of constructing one in connection with this school. Our offer was, however, not accepted for nearly four years, though the Educational Department always recognised the great utility of physical education; and at one time our offer was actually declined with thanks. This was owing to financial difficulties. But, with the return of more prosperous times our offer was at last accepted last year, and the outcome thereof is the gymnasium, which our worthy president *is* graciously going to declare open to-day. It will be observed that it is a pretty structure, strongly built and well equipped, for which our thanks are due to the Public Works Department. Government have, we are glad to learn, sanctioned a gymnastic teacher, and we have to thank Government also for allowing this gymnasium be called after our deceased brother, Mr. Dinshawjee Rustomjee Dalal, and thereby perpetuating the dear memory of one, whose premature death by cholera, two years ago, we are still bewailing. Another brother also we grievously miss here to-day. I mean the late Mr. Peroshaw Rustomjee Dalal, who was our guiding spirit in all such matters as well as in other affairs. Both Mr. Peroshaw and Mr. Dinshaw took considerable interest in the promotion of this gymnasium, and if their lives had been spared, it would have undoubtedly afforded them deep gratification to see the Gymnasium an accomplished fact. "We must not omit to mention the continuous exertions of our worthy Educational Inspector, Mr. Giles, as well as our popular head-master, Mr. Sayani, to get our offer accepted by Government; and we are glad to avail ourselves of this opportunity to acknowledge our obligations to them for the same; and we have further to thank you, Mr. Giles, for having attended here *sharp* at considerable inconveniences to yourself. Now allow me, ladies and gentlemen, to tender to you our hearty thanks for the honour you have done us by your presence here to-day, and let me assure you, Mr. President, that, it affords us sincere pleasure on this occasion to solicit you to honour the Dinshawjee Rustomjee Dalal Gymnasium by declaring it open. And may it long continue under the aegis of the British Rule to flourish in usefulness, with the blessings Sorabjee Dalal High School and the Broach people have led to its construction."

As the conclusion of this address, the Educational Inspector, Mr. Giles made a short speech, in the course of which he regretted that he could not help the feeling which had taken place in the acceptance of the Dalal Brothers' offer. Alluding to what the Dalal Brothers had done for Broach, Mr. Giles said that the people generally owed a deep debt of gratitude to them, and particularly his own sincere thanks to his friend Mr. Darashaw for his recent bereavement by the deaths of Mr. Dinshawjee Dalal and Dinshawjee Rustomjee Dalal. He then addressed a few words with a view to [illegible] who imagine that the education authorities were trying to make to compulsory exercises, and that the introduction of a course of gymnastic exercises would be followed by a great exodus of volunteers, and the [illegible] use his discretion and decide only in cases where he was able or the details. The gymnastic exercises had been appointed and would be looked to this. But drill and education [illegible] gone through by all without the least risk; and he hoped that the introduction of gymnastic exercises and drill would be followed in the improvement of their [illegible] rooms [illegible] observed [illegible] people [illegible] cise [illegible] sium [illegible] report [illegible] might [illegible] educe [illegible] people [illegible] tinue [illegible] sium [illegible] the [illegible] had [illegible] Dalal [illegible]

THE ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

The ordinary general meeting of the Anthropological Society of Bombay was held at the Society's rooms, on Wednesday, the 25th, Dr. J. Gerson da Cunha, President, in the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

The following donation to the museum was announced and thanks voted to the donor:—From Mr. H. Littledale, of Baroda, one pair of Pulor Cashmere grass shoes used for snow climbing.

Papers were read. The first on the use of turmeric in Hindoo ceremonial was read by Dr. W. Dymock, who, in the course of his remarks, said turmeric appears to have come into use in India as a substitute for saffron and other yellow dyes, which were used by the ancient Aryans before they invaded the country.

Turmeric, best known as Haridra in Sanskrit, has forty-six synonyms, such as Pita "yellow," Gauri "brilliant," Varnavati "having colour," Kamala "lustful," Nisa, Rajani, and all other words which signify "night." The use of the latter synonyms is variously explained. A distinguished professor of Sanskrit, whom I consulted, referred me to one of the best commentators on the Amarakosa, who states that turmeric being a substance used for dyeing came to be called rajani, which etymologically means the material by which a thing is dyed, because the word rajani had already come to be used in the language to denote "night." A well-known Bombay Vaid, to whom I put the question, replied, "We have a tradition that it is called 'night,' because in former times married women used daily to apply turmeric in the evening." On further enquiry I learned that this practice is not extinct, as he supposed, but still prevails in Goan villages, about Asnora, and probably elsewhere. Married women in the evening, when the house work is completed, dip their hands in turmeric water and pass them lightly overtheir cheeks; the mistress of the house also performs the same office for any married friend who may happen to drop in at this time, and on some some pretence detains her until the lamps are lighted. The reason they give for doing this is that the goddess Laksmi may visit the house at this time. This goddess is regarded as the wife of Surya, and the practice is probably a survival of sun-worship. It is curious that a somewhat similar difficulty occurs in the Arabic language. *Asfar* signifies "yellow" and also "black"; the lexicographers explain it by saying that no camel is so black but that some yellow hairs will show themselves projecting from his black coat. In Hindoo ceremonial turmeric is at most always necessary. Amongst the most important occasions on which it is used I may mention the following as prevailing in most parts of India:—

A few days before the marriage ceremonies commence, five married women, or five virgins, anoint the bride with turmeric and oil upon the forehead, head, breast, back, and feet, and the bride puts on a robe dyed with turmeric, which she wears until the day of the marriage. Turmeric and oil is sent from the house of the bride to the bridegroom, who is anointed in a similar manner, and sends back a similar present to the bride.

The marriage contract is stained or spotted with turmeric. During the ceremonies the sisters of the bridegroom perform *arta* before him with a dish of turmeric water, and, dipping their fingers in it, touch his forehead.

A portion of the wall is daubed with turmeric and dashes of kunku after the arrival of the bride in the bridegroom's house, where it and the bridegroom and all the clothes and ornaments constituting the marriage presents; the bridegroom, and after him the bride, prostrate themselves before this spot. Does not this yellow daub represent Surya? The bridegroom ties a thread round the bride's wrist, to which is attached a piece of turmeric and a betelnut.

Towards the end of the ceremonies the bridal party play with turmeric water, dashing it over one another.

A woman who performs safi, and married women when they die are taken to the funeral pile clothed in a robe dyed with turmeric.

At all times when puja, or worship of the gods, is made, turmeric is necessary.

When a new *sari* (robe) has been purchased, two threads are drawn out, one of which is offered to Surya, and the other to the goddess Tulsi; and turmeric is applied to the corner of the cloth.

Turmeric powder and *kunku* (a pigment made with turmeric and lime) is presented to women who have husbands living, and on dancing girls in the month of Chaitra, or upon the occasion of the Navratra.

The Akshata rice used in various ceremonies is coloured with turmeric and lime.

In the *Ramayan* turmeric is mentioned as one of the eight ingredients of the *Arghya*, a respectful oblation made to gods and venerable men.

PARSEE VITAL STATISTICS.

Mr. Bomanjee Byramjee Patell read a paper on the statistics of births, deaths and marriages amongst the Parsees during the last ten years. He said according to the Census taken in the year 1881, there were 48,597 Parsees in Bombay, 25,315 being males, and 23,282 females.

From 1881 to 1890 the average of births comes to 1,450 a year, and the average of married women giving births has been 13·293 per 100.

During the same ten years the average of deaths has come to 1,135 a year, 575 being males and 560 females. Among these 92 are still-born—52 male and 40 female children. The yearly average of children dying before the age of 5 comes to 469—245 being males and 233 females. 27 is the average of deaths between the ages of 5 and 10, giving the numbers of males and females as 13 and 14, respectively. Between the age of 11 and 20 the average comes to 47—20 males and 27 females. The average between the ages of 21 and 30 is 55, divided between males and females in the proportion of 27 and 38. The period of age between 31 and 40 gives 62 as the average of deaths, the number being equally divided between males and females. Between the ages of 41 and 60 the average comes to 159—96 males and 63 females, while the average between the ages of 61 and 80 reaches 177, giving 67 males and 90 females. The average of deaths above the age of 80 comes to 37, 13 being males and 24 females.

According to the above figures the percentage of deaths to the whole population of 48,597 comes to 2·335 per 100 and 23·33 per 1,000; that of children dying before the age of five 6·96 per 100, of children between the ages of 5 and 10, ·476, of persons between the ages of 11 and 20, ·426, between 21 and 30, ·787, between 31 and 40, ·954 between 41 and 60, 1·947, between 61 and 80, 8·263, and above the age of 80, 29,838.

Looking at the various figures for the last ten years, four seem to have died at the age of 100, two each at the age of 101 and 105, and one only reached the age of 110, and the peculiar characteristic of this is that all were females.

The chief cause of death amongst the Parsees has been fever. As will appear from the Table D., which shows that out of the average yearly deaths of 1,135, 293 have occurred from fever, 150 from nervous system, 91 from respiratory system, 70 from dysentery, 38 from phthisis, 100 from old age and debility, and the rest by all other diseases.

As will be seen from the Table E., the highest mortality has been registered in the Fort, next to that comes Dhobie Talao, next Bharkot (out of Fort), then Khetwady, &c., which is in proportion to the population in the respective localities.

The average of marriages amongst the Parsees during the ten years has been 323 per year, which gives the percentage of 1·275 for males and 1·387 for females. Most of the marriages have taken place between the ages of 10 and 20, and the percentage of marriages during that period is 30·481, the percentage of males being 26·454 and of females 35·239.

As a rule 40 is the utmost bachelor age of a male Parsee, although in Table G. there are some marriages recorded of those over that age, but which are, properly speaking, re-marriages with spinsters, but which, according to our customs, are not reckoned as pure re-marriages. In the like manner 35 is the oldest age at which a Parsee female is found to have married during the last ten years, although there is one solitary instance of a female marrying at the age of 38 in 1884. Six is the youngest age at which marriages have taken place amongst the Parsees during the past ten years, although marriages of two girls, one a year and-a-half, and the other two and-a-half years old, at the age of two years are recorded in 1881. [illegible] reported to have married at the age [illegible] old in 1884.

[illegible] of re-marriages among the [illegible] The oldest age of females re[illegible] 60, and that of the males 60, [illegible] male is reported to have re[illegible] 45 and a male at the age of 65. [illegible] thanks to the contributors of the [illegible] was dissolved.

INTEREST TABLES.

[illegible] NENE, an accountant, whom [illegible] with him from Bombay to Simla, [illegible] employed in the Finance and Commerce of the Government of India Secretariat, published a book of tables for calculating [illegible] for broken periods by means [illegible] additions only. We have tested [illegible] found them correct, and should [illegible] whole of them as accurate. [illegible] claims to have so arranged his [illegible] as to far more easily than [illegible] ready-reckoners, and it must be [illegible] justifiable. It is, we are [illegible] ly adopted by Government [illegible] es, and so soon as its special [illegible] in the sale of the work is [illegible] r. J. W. H. Sandell, Comp[illegible] Office, and Mr. C. Chambers, Government Observatory at [illegible] who have testified to the [illegible] work, and their testimonials, [illegible] certainly no more than [illegible] is obtainable at the [illegible] 2 per copy.

WOMEN IN INDIAN MILLS.

THE following characteristic petition has been addressed to Lord Harris by the female operatives of the Ahmedabad Cotton Mills:—

"The humble petition of the undersigned female operatives employed in the spinning and weaving mills in the city of Ahmedabad most respectfully showeth,

"That your Lordship's poor petitioners have learnt with great concern and anxiety that Government is going to make some change in the law relative to the female operatives employed in cotton mills in this country, by which women will not be allowed to work in a mill for more than 11 hours in a day. That your Lordship's petitioners are employed to work the drawing, slubbing, intermediate roving frames in the card room, and in the weaving department they are employed to work the winding frames. As all these machines are worked by steam power; and as the production of the spinning machines and of looms depends on the regular working of the frames in charge of your Lordship's petitioners, it is not practicable to work your petitioner's machines for any shorter time than the rest of the machinery in the mill. It is, therefore, clear that if the contemplated change is brought into effect, the mill owners must either work the whole Mill for a shorter time or dispense with the services of females and replace them by male labour. That your Lordship's petitioners feel certain that the mill owners will not like to work the whole mill for a shorter time, and will therefore be induced to dispense with the female labour, because it is easy for them to get as many male labourers as they require at the same cost as they pay to the female labourers.

"That your Lordship's humble petitioners think it will be a great misfortune to them if such a result was to follow the contemplated change. Most of your Lordship's petitioners have learnt the art of working the machinery with a great deal of trouble and lapse of time, and some of them know no other profession, and if they were turned out of the mill they will be actually starved to death. Some of your Lordship's petitioners belong to the Mahomedan community, and they are precluded by their caste custom from working as out-door labourers, and as by the introduction of foreign paper and cloth they have lost their hereditary home-work as workers of hand-work paper and hand made cloth; they have no prospect of earning any livelihood if deprived of their present occupation.

"Now-a-days the price of grain such as wheat and bajree is three to four times dearer than what it was in former years, and therefore the condition of the poor people residing in large towns like this is very trying, but they are very thankful to God that mill industry is introduced here by which thousands of poor people are able to earn their bread with comparative ease.

"That your Lordship's petitioners think that Government are led to make the change proposed with a view to ameliorate the condition of your petitioners, but they beg to assure your Lordship that they are not overworked and they don't feel unhappy as they are.

"The Factory Commisson who visited this place in October 1890 were kind enough to make enquiry from some of your petitioners who assured them that they were all right and that they did not wish for any change in the system, and your petitioners are grateful to the Commissioners who have kindly recommended to Government that the female operatives of Ahmedabad who are working with manchinery moved with steam power should be exempted from the contemplated change in the law. The Factory Commission that personally visited this place have studied the subject very fully, and your petitioners trust that their opinion would carry adequate weight with Government.

"Your Lordship's petitioners are informed that His Excellency the Viceroy of India was graciously pleased to address lately the various local Governments inviting their attention to the principal amendments in the new Act, and has desired the local governments to determine, upon the representations of those interested in the industries, what exemptions should be allowed. Your Lordship's petitioners therefore humbly pray that your Lordship will take their pitiable condition into gracious consideration and recommend the Government of India to exempt your Lordship petitioners from the proposed restrictions of hours in accordance with the recommendation of the Factory Commission that visited Ahmedabad.

"In conclusion your Lordship's petitioners beg to repeat that it is a question of happy livelihood or bitter starvation with them, and that, therefore, they humbly crave that your Lordship will graciously be pleased to do all that is praticable to save them, and for this act of grace your Lordship's petitioners will ever pray."

ARRIVAL OF I. M. S. DALHOUSIE.

THE Indian Marine steamer Dalhousie,

SIR JOHN GORST ON THE PROGRESS OF INDIA.

SIR J. ELDON GORST, M. P., on November 6, delivered an address to the members of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce on the subject of "Some questions affecting trade in India." Mr. Robert Gladstone occupied the chair.

Sir John Gorst, who was received with loud applause, expressed his pleasure at accepting the invitation of the Chamber of Commerce to address them upon some questions connected with Indian trade and to give them the latest information in the possession of the Secretary of State for India upon questions in which, naturally, they were greatly interested. His speech would be one of facts, for it would be unbecoming in him in his official position to attempt giving any opinions of his own. When they heard the facts which he had to lay before them they could form their own opinions. The most important question connected with India was, of course,

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE INDIAN RAILWAY SYSTEM.

At the present time there were open in India 17,300 miles of railway, of which 3,040 were laid down by the guaranteed and other companies—the large proportion of 12,900 by the Government of India, and about 1,300 were made by native States. During the last five years the mileage had increased by 3,300, which was over 660 miles per year. The work of construction was going on, and at present about 1,586 miles were in hand, this including the great east cost line, which would connect Madras with Calcutta, and would open up to trade districts which had hitherto been entirely destitute of railway communication. Those districts were also liable to visits of famine, and now the railways could be used for carrying food in such cases. Arrangements had also been made, though not yet actually carried out, for a line to connect ...eam and Lower Bengal. This line would start from ...ttagong, and would proceed in a northerly direction ...omilla and Cochar to the valley of the Brahmapu... Besides these, railways to the north of Mandalay ... being actively proceeded with, and there was ... consideration a project for a line direct from ...bee to Delhi. The total capital paid out on ... railways to December 31 last year was ...600,000 of which £55,000,000 had been ex... by guaranteed and other companies, ...0,000, by the East Indian Railway Company, ...00 on other States lines, and £9,300,000 by ...native States. The average cost per mile ... £12,565. During the last five years the ...age expenditure, was 10,350,000. The gross ...ceipts of the railways during the calendar ...ar 1890 amounted to 20,670,000. The work... expenses averaged about 50 per cent., but there ...re some lines which had been worked at as low a ... as 32 per cent. This economical management was ... accompanied by a system of very low rates, the lowest class of passengers being carried in India on many lines at a rate as low as ¼d. a mile, and under certain conditions grain and coal could be carried by railway for less than ¼d. per ton a mile. On all lines in the year 1890, which was not a very prosperous year for trade, there was an average return of £4 17s. per cent., while on some lines as much as £8 or £7 per cent. was earned. As regarded the future, the railways which had been constructed not only provided a means of inter-communication throughout the country, and connect the interior with the ports from which the external trade was carried on, but they protected districts in which scarcity was likely to occur from the effects of famine, and they provided a complete system of communication for strategical purposes on the North-Western frontier The Government of India admitted that there was room for more railways, and they were very desirous of seeing them constructed. They would gladly see private enterprise applied for the purpose, and their policy was to encourage private entrprise by all legitimate means. Land was granted free in all cases where the project received the approval of the Government, and he might mention that an Act had been very recently passed by the Indian Legislature for securing proper facilities for through traffic, for preventing undue preference, and for the speedy settlement of any disputes between railway administrations. But while the Government were anxious to encourage private enterprise, and desired to have private enterprise more extensively applied to the construction of Indian railways their policy had been, and would continue to be, the spending of as much money as financial prudence would allow in the construction of railways by the State. (Hear, hear) The Secretary of State had authorised the Government of India to borrow in India the sum of three crore of rupees, and that sum was regularly applied to the construction of railways supplemented by everything that could be spared from revenue for expenditure on railways and irrigation works. In that way, and by assisting companies to obtain money by guarantee and otherwise, they had spent during the last five years an average of £3,500,000 per annum on railway construction. One subject which had been specially mentioned by the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce was the extension of railways in Burma towards the Chinese frontier, upon which, not only the Liverpool but many other chambers of commerce in the country, had addressed representations to the Secretary of State. (Hear, hear.) The Government of India was fully alive to the importance of establishing communications which would open fresh fields for British commerce, and fresh markets for British industries It must be remembered that the northern district of Burma was a part of the country ...d with wild tribes, and one where the physical ...ties of the country presented serious obstacle, ...erefore, much caution and circumspection were ...ry before the Government committed itself to ...definite enterprise. However, the necessary ...veys and investigation were being proceeded with, ...order to ascertain which would be the best route, and what would be the financial prospects of a railway in the direction suggested. The Secretary of State was awaiting the answer from India on the subject accompanied by the views and recommendations of the Government of India, before he commits himself, to any decided action in the matter. The opinions expressed by the East India and China trade section of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce on the proposed line was a very just one. They said that it would be of first-rate importance, but that the existing difficulties were enormous. Engineering difficulties of course meant largely increased expenditure, and all that he was able to say at the present moment was that the railway in Burma up to the Mu Valley was gradually being taken on towards Eastern Bengal, and that on the Bengal side the section of the Assam line, which would be connected with Manipore and Upper Burma by a good military road which had been commenced, so that railway communication between Calcutta and Burma, which would some day be established, was making real practical progress though necessarily a considerable time would elapse before that connection, which was so much wanted and would be of such value, would be a real and actual established fact.

He went on from the question of railways to

THE QUESTION OF TELEGRAPHS.

The Government was entirely in accord with the Chamber of Commerce in the policy of reducing telegraphic charges and rates wherever it was possible to do so. (Applause.) It was somewhat an anomally that the charge of a message to Australia *viz* India should be the same as to India—4d. a word; but the Chamber of Commerce must be aware that the Australian Governments undertook to make good any loss up to half the amount per annum which the companies might sustain by the reduction. The Government of India gave assistance in this arrangement by reducing the transit rate across India, and they would be glad to see a reduction made in the present rates to India. The proposed convention between the telegraph companies and the Chinese Government which would have been an arrangement giving the companies a practical monopoly and tending to make a reduction impossible, was broken off through the intervention of her Majesty's Government in the protection and the general interests of English commerce. (Hear hear.) The next subject on which the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce had been in correspondence with the Government was the

ADULTERATION OF INDIAN WHEAT,

about which a great deal was said in 1888-89. The result of those discussions which took place both in India and in this country was that the Secretary of State asked for a report in the November of last year, but that report had not been received, and the Government in England were expecting it almost daily. The outcome of the discussion in 1888-89 was that Indian wheat could be supplied fairly clean by the producers, but that at some marts and at the end of each season there was often a great deal of impurity; but the export firms in India and the importing houses in Europe had got into the way of expecting a certain amount of impurity, and quoted prices for Indian wheat with 5 per cent. of impurities. The millers in England would be glad to get a much purer wheat if they could, and if persons who exported wheat from India could quote a price of wheat with only 2 per cent. of impurities, they would be able to get it. Under the old system it was of course, the interest of the producer or exporter to mix impurities with his wheat up to 5 per cent., because he thus got paid for dirt at wheat rates up to that point. The general opinion, which was evoked in the discussions of 1888 to 1889 was that the Government could not successfully interfere by legislation to compel producers to send a pure wheat to market or enforce the exportation of wheat, and it was held that the Government by promoting establishment of elevators and other appliances at the great wheat markets on the Indian railways might further the rectification of the wheat trade. So far matters had reached at the end of 1889, and though the Government of India had not reported on the matter, yet they were aware, through information received at the India Office, that a great improvement had already taken place. Certain large London firms estimated that the average impurity of the wheat which was now brought from India to London had by the end of 1890 come down from 5 to 4 per cent. in the amount of the impurities, and at different Indian markets continued efforts were being made to improve still more the character of the imported Indian wheat. He was sorry to say the proposal to establish elevators at wheat marts had not yet passed beyond the stage of discussion. So far, the firm which exported wheat largely had not seen their way to supporting any practical scheme for cleaning or grading wheat on a large scale, and stowing it near the elevators. During the last spring prices rose high in India, and Indian wheat exportation made a great leap upwards, but they had now slacked off. For three or four seasons the wheat harvests of India had not been good, and the average wheat exports of India had, in spite of the low value of silver, been smaller by more than 30 per cent. than they were in 1883-87; but when a cycle of good harvests came round the wheat exports if silver kept low, would rise high again. As soon as the expected report upon the wheat impurities question was received from India a copy of it would be sent to Chambers of Commerce throughout the country.

THE EXPORT OF RAW COTTON

from India was one of the most important staples of Indian trade. In 1800 the value of the raw cotton exported from India amounted to 18,668,000 crores of rupees, and that was the large item of Indian export trade; but at the present time, when the United States are producing from 8,000,000 to 8,500,000 bales of cotton per year, and were selling it under 5d. per lb. in Liverpool, Indian cotton was of less interest to Lancashire than it used to be. The time might come when Lancashire might become a large customer for Indian cotton and it was satisfactory to know that the acreage devoted to the cultivation of cotton in India one year after another continued steadily to increase, though it fluctuated from one year to another, in accordance with the rainfall from season to season. At the present time there were in British India and the Native States about 15,000,000 acres under cotton cultivation in an average year, and the disposal of the average yield of Indian cotton might perhaps be distributed thus:—5,750,000 cwts. were exported; 4,000,000 were used in the Indian mills and factories, and this left about 1,500,000 for the native cottage industries, the total average yield being about 11,250,000 cwts. According to the latest information given by Mr. James, of Bombay, who made visits to Lancashire towns in the spring, the mills of Lancashire worked up in 1890 only 300,000 bales (1,071,000 cwts.) of Indian cotton, or about one-twelfth of Lancashire's total consumption of 3,800,000 bales. At present the greater part of the Indian cotton exports were consumed on the continent of Europe and in the farther Eastern parts of Asia. On the initiative of the interests of Lancashire, the question of the adulteration of Indian cotton received a great deal of attention during the years of 1863-70, and in 1863 a Cotton Frauds Act was passed to prevent the admixture of foreign substance in India cotton bales, and to provide for the inspection of all cotton packed for export. In 1878 the Act was altered at the request of the mercantile community of Bombay, and was made much less stringent. By 1880 the feeling against the Act was very strong among Bombay merchants, and also among some home firms. So the Act was repealed altogether during 1882. During the last few years complaints had again been heard about the adulteration of Bombay cotton. Mr. James, a very valuable public servant, to, had undertaken an inquiry into the matter of cotton at Guzerat, whence came the Broach and Ahmedabad cottons, which deservedly ranked high among Indian staples. He had reported that the admixture of bad or short stapled cottons with better qualities was certainly practised; that poor cotton from Khandesh was often carried in bulk to Guzerat, ginned there, and despatched thence as Broach cotton; and that seed of the poorer varieties got mixed with the Broach seed to the detriment of the better staple in the future. Mr. James advised that legislation should be undertaken to make penal any of those processes and to enforce inspection for the prevention thereof. He advised that in the interests of the Guzerat ryot, who got a lower price for this produce than he got before those adulterations were common. Mr. James was allowed to visit the Lancashire chambers, and state his views to them. What had been done at present was to forward the proposals of Mr. James to the merchants und different authorities in Bombay, but as yet neither the Bombay Government nor the Government of India had expressed their opinions on the matter. Under the expediency of such legislation was clear, and was generally admitted by the people engaged in cotton production and the cotton trade of Western India to be advisable, it might be difficult to move in the direction indicated by Mr. James's proposals. Against actual fraud the Indian penal law was already clear and firm. Just as in the case of wheat imports, so in the case of cotton, it might be well to stimulate—if stimulation, were needed—a healthy public opinion in the trade by discussion and otherwise, and to leave the cotton exporters of Bombay and the cotton consumers of Europe to insist upon having an unadulterated and better cleaned cotton. If they did so insist they would doubtless get what they wanted in time, but if the Cotton Frauds Act was found unavailable and unsuitable, and if it was amended in 1880 and still found unsuitable, and was repealed in 1882—after all that it would require a very strong case to the Secretary of State to justify the reenactment of the Cotton Frauds Act, with its inspections, its fees, and its regulations. (Applause.)

There were two minor matters which it might be of interest to the chamber that he should mention.

THE POSTAGE OF NEWSPAPERS, BOOKS, PRINTED PAPERS, AND SAMPLES

to all parts of the postal union, including, of course, India, was from Jan. 1, 1892, to be reduced to a uniform rate of ½d. for 2 ozs. It was estimated that the loss to the Indian revenue from that reduction would amount to £16,000, a year, but the advantage from the promotion of trade and commerce would no doubt recoup India for any pecuniary loss it might sustain. There was another small matter upon which the Chamber had corresponded with the India Office, and that was the question of

INCOME TAX ON CONSIGNMENTS.

The Chambers of Commerce were all informed on Nov. 4, 1890, that if had been decided for the present to hold in abeyance the proposal to assess for Indian income tax the profits on goods consigned for sale to an agent residing in British India, and that suspension of the taxing proposals of the Government of India, continued down to the present time. One tax levied in India was quite indefensible, and that was the export duty on Indian rice—("hear, hear," and applause)—but that indefensible export duty brought in no less than 9,000,000 tons of rupees a year. It fell on the commodity at the rate of about 7 per cent. *ad valorem*. That impost on rice was very much about the same as the rate which Siam and Cochin China levied upon their rice exports. The Indian Government would be very glad to abolish the duty if the Treasurer could forego the revenue, and both the Government of India and the Secretary of State had frequently mentioned the export duty on rice as one of the imposts which would be taken off as soon as the circumstances of the revenue would admit, but when that would be it would be very difficult to say. There were other taxes in India which would have to be remedied first, and the first tax which stood for remission was the increased salt tax. Probably besides taking off the increase of the salt duty the Government would have to raise to some extent the minimum of the income tax. Those two matters had a stronger claim upon an Indian surplus than all others. He was sorry to say that at the present moment it was impossible to speak of any surplus, for at the present fluctuating prices of silver it would be rash to assume that any surplus could be permanent. A year or two ago there was a discussion in this country and in India about having a differential duty for cleaned rice and cargo rice, which consisted of four parts of clean rice and one part of "paddy." At the present time two kinds of rice as well as the "paddy" paid the same duty. The quantity of "paddy" exported however, was small, and not worthy of consideration; the question entirely related to the cleaned and to the cargo rice. The pressure of the duty *ad valorem* on the cleaned and the cargo rice was not very much, and after full discussion with the Indian Chambers of Commerce and with other people interested the Government of India decided to leave the rice duty at the present rate of 3 annas per maund irrespective of the value of the cargo. That simple plan worked easily and was well known, and if differential rates were to be introduced according to the quality of the grain doubts and difficulties would be caused. The rice trade of Burma and India would have to wait until the duty was abolished altogether, for everyone acknowledged that the duty was contrary to the canons of fiscal management on which Great Britain usually acted, and that it must operate *pro tanto* in restraining rice production. He hoped those facts would be interesting, and, as far as they went, satisfactory to the Chamber. He thought they would prove that both the Government of India and the Secretary of State in London were alive to the interests of the commerce upon which the welfare of India so largely depended, and whatever Government was in office they might rely upon it that those subjects would receive the most anxious attention of those who were responsible for the admistration of India. (Loud applause.)

In reply to a vote of thanks, Sir John Gorst expressed the pleasure it was for him to meet with gentlemen interested in the affairs of our Indian dependency. Connected as he had now been with Indian affairs for five and a half years, he had often thought it unfortunate that greater interest in India was not taken by the people of Great Britain—(hear, hear)—who were so entirely bound up with Indian prosperity. Certainly if there was any part of the country in which that interest was felt it was Lancashire, and it was in Lancashire that, if any greater interest was to be taken, that interest would find its original spring. He was glad that in the five and a half years of his own association with Indian affairs the country had been on the whole extremely prosperous, and he hoped that the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce would feel as keen a concern in its affairs in the future as in the past. (Applause.)

Previous to the meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, Sir John Gorst was entertained to luncheon at the Town Hall by the Mayor (Mr. J. B. Morgan).

EXAMINATIONS IN FOREIGN LANGUAGES.

THE subjoined gives the results of the half-yearly examination held by the Civil Service Commissioners in October 1891 of officers of the Indian Services in the French, German, and Russian languages:—

FRENCH.
Passed.

Lieuts Francis Tweddell, I S C, 550; Hon Henry Dundas Napier, I S C, 521; Capts Albert Dallas Enriquez, I S C, 505; George Arthur Dale, I S C, 480.

GERMAN.
Interpreter.

Lieut Francis Tweddell, I S C, 642.

RUSSIAN.

Officers who have spent a period of not less than eight months on duty in Russia:—
Interpreters.

Capt John Vans-Agnew, I S C, 667; Civilian † James Charles Emerton Branson, B C S, 666; Lieut Hon Henry Dundas Napier, I S C, 664; Civilian † William Henry Welsh, M C S, 655.
Passed.

Lieuts Raoul Guy Richard de Vismes de Ponthieu, I S C, 594; Oliver Goldsmith Ievers, I S C, 577; Civilian † Alfred Frederic Steinberg, B C S, 565; Lieut Henry Ward Lowry, I S C, 556.

Officers who have not yet been on duty in Russia:—
Passed.

Lieuts Percy William Drake Brookman, I S C, 569; William Donnan, I S C, 433; Capts Walter Quentin, I S C, 424; Colin Powys Campbell, L S C, 409.
Satisfied Elementary Test.

Civilian † Arnold Eardley Hurry, B C S, 328.

Maximum marks 800. The minimum prescribed for Interpreter is 640, and for pass is 400.

† Will receive his orders from the Judicial and Public Department.

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"TRUTH" ON MATTERS INDIAN.

THE following narrative comes from Rawul Pindi. A Colour-Sergeant in a certain regiment was drunk and very quarrelsome at mess. He struck a Sergeant, and was ordered to be placed under arrest. He then drew a revolver and fired three rounds at the Colour-Sergeant and men who approached him, and then beat a man, who seized him, on the head with the butt end. He was tried by a court-martial, and sentenced to be reduced to the ranks; but even this mild sentence was subsequently quashed. On the same day, a private, for threatening to throw a stone at a Sergeant, was sentenced to six months' hard labour. Had these two sentences come from a bench of unpaid Justices, one would attribute the disparity to mere stupidity. In the case of a court-martial it looks as if there must be worse motives at work.

When the last troopship left Ceylon, there were, I am told, many men left behind wanting only one or two days to complete their period of colour service. These men may not get another chance of returning to England for many weeks; and it may often happen in such cases that men are thus detained for months after their legal period of service has expired, strict orders being given to Commanding Officers not to return any for passages whose colour service will not have expired by the date of the departure of the troopship. I would respectfully ask Mr. Stanhope how such a proceeding can be justified? The Government can have no possible right to detain men abroad after their agreed term of service has expired, and each ship ought, therefore, to bring away all the men whose service would expire before the departure of the next.

Apropos to the growling of the Medical Staff in India, a combatant officer sends me an anecdote designed, I take it to prove, that the surgeons have no claim to anybody's sympathies. My correspondent having been taken suddenly ill, and desiring the surgeon to come and place him on the sick-list—he is careful to explain that he would on no account have allowed the medico to doctor him—sent a verbal message, which ultimately reached the surgeon through the Colour-Sergeant. The surgeon answered that he could not attend to a verbal message, and was as good as his word. "Imagine," says my correspondent, "an Army surgeon refusing to attend to the wounded on the battle-field until they had applied to him in writing. This is all very well, but one black sheep does not make a black flock. Besides which, the Medical Staff may possibly retort that if you require attention and consideration, you must pay for them.

With reference to the jobbing of Indian cadetships an Indian Cavalry officer writes to me, pointing out the peculiar falsity of this course, if, as the jobbing politicians would be the first to maintain, we are within measurable distance of a war with Russia on the Indian frontier. My correspondent remarks:—

The very men who hold this view are content that the Native army should be officered by gentlemen, fifteen out of every twenty of whom do not come within measurable distance of the by-no-means high educational standard required of their comrades in the British Service. Of all grotesque ways of rewarding our highly-paid Indian officials, there could surely be found none more absurd than that of allowing their sons to enter the Army practically without any education whatever. Many think India is not too well served by the fathers; but that she should be condemned to a continuous course of lazzy and dull-witted sons to follow, is hard indeed.

A correspondent thinks that some of my military readers may be able to explain the following anomaly. Perhaps they can, but my experience is that anomalies of this kind—and official regulations are full of them—are beyond the wit of man to explain:—

The "lodging allowance" of a regimental Captain in the Army is 2s. 3d. per diem; that for a Warrant Officer is 1s. 6d. Assuming that these rates are reasonable, is it not strange that the respective rates of "fuel and light allowance" for the same officers should be 4½d. and 9d.? One would expect that the Captain would have the 9d. and the Warrant Officer the 4½d. if the "lodging allowance" is intended, as presumably it is, to bear some relation to the outlay of the officer on house-rent. But the exact reverse is the case.

RAILWAY ENTERPRISE IN AFRICA.

THE Lisbon correspondent of the *Times* writes on Nov. 10:—

I was presented to-day to the board of directors of the Mozambique Company. Among those present were two English directors, Mr. Moreing and Mr. Knight. During my interview I gathered numerous useful particulars relative to the construction of the proposed railway from the coast to Massi Kesse, and was shown all the plans, which are in a very advanced state. M. Pouhin, the engineer, who left Lisbon under orders from the original Mozambique Company in May 1890, for Beira, to ascertain the most practical route, has made surveys of four different routes, which have been under the consideration of the board of directors to-day.

The railway route which best meets shipping requirements and presents fewest engineering difficulties, and which the directors have finally chosen, starts from the river Pungwe, opposite Inhambaio, twelve miles from Beira, and goes to Jobo, on the river Busi, a distance of twelve miles. Jobo, which is also about twelve miles from the mouth of the river, is accessible to large ships drawing 20 feet of water, such as trade between Europe and Africa. This has also been found to be the case alongside the railway terminus on the Pungwe. In consequence of the shifting sands at the entrance of the Busi, a site on the Pungwe has been chosen for a harbour. It is proposed to build an important town at Jobo, also a principal railway station and a landing stage for ships navigating the Busi.

From Jobo the railway crosses wooded plains, running nearly midway between the Pungwe and Busi, and passing through Meforga and Gomani to Massi Kesse. The total length of railway is less than 200 miles. The longest bridge—that over the river Bandari—has a span of 80 metres, and the next longest are three of 50 metres span. The land from the Pungwe to Jobo being very marshy, the railway in this part will be built on piles.

The gradient of the line seldom exceeds 1 in 100 over the first 150 miles, but as the railway approaches Massi Kesse the country is very mountainous, and in some points the gradient is 25 in 100. There is only one tunnel, nearly a mile long, but it is expected that after further surveys this can be dispensed with.

I understand that the British South Africa and Mozambique Companies have mutually agreed to assist each other in having the line constructed as soon as possible. No time will be lost in sending out the necessary material for its construction, which will be begun next April, and it is thought that 100 miles will be completed by the end of December 1892. The cost of this section is estimated at 600,000£ sterling. The part of the line passes through the country infested with the tsetse fly, and when it is completed will be in communication with Massi Kesse by good roads where this fly does not exist. The second section of the line it is expected, will be completed at the end of the year 1893.

The British South Africa Company's railway to Fort Salisbury will branch off from the new railway at the bridge over the river Munene, near Massi Kesse.

ROBBING AN INDIAN LAW STUDENT

William Moore, twenty-eight, and Alice Brooks, twenty-one, were brought up in custody at the County Sessions at Clerkenwell on Nov. 7. The prisoners were convicted of having stolen 4l. 11s. from an Indian law student. In this case an interesting question arose as to the proper manner of swearing witnesses who are not of the Christian religion. The prosecutor and another Indian gentleman gave evidence and, after the verdict, Mr. Gill, counsel for the prisoners (with him Mr. Rooth), objected that their evidence ought not to have been received except upon oath. In answer to the Court, the usher stated that each of the two witnesses had refused to be sworn either on the Bible or on the Koran, and had said he would rather affirm. The statute regulating the procedure in such matters (51 and 52 Vict., c. 46) enacts that "every person, upon objecting to being sworn, and stating as the ground of such objection, either that he had no religious belief or that the taking of an oath is contrary to his religious belief, shall be permitted to make his solemn affirmation." Mr. Warry said that he had considered the point and was of opinion that, the witnesses having refused to be sworn and having elected to affirm, it must be inferred that they had conscientious objections to taking an oath. He should, therefore, decline to state a case for the opinion of the Court for Crown Cases Reserved. Mr. Gill pointed out that each of the witnesses had admitted in cross-examination that he had a religious belief. One of them stated that he believed in any religious book in so far as it assumed the existence of a God, that an oath taken on any such book would be binding on his conscience, and that at the police court he had been sworn on the Bible. The second said he was a Sikh, and gave the name of the book in which his sect believed and on which he would be sworn in his native land. Mr. Warry said that if those representing the prisoners did not like his ruling they could *mandamus* him to state a case. After further discussion Mr. Warry said that he was unwilling to trouble the Judges with questions which were not substantial, but if Mr. Gill would assure him after considering the point that he believed he could advance real and solid arguments in favour of his contention he would grant a case. The prisoners would remain in custody. Upon Mr. Gill urging that the case might not come before the Court for some months, Mr. Warry said he would take bail for the man one surety in 200£ and himself in 100£, and for the woman the same bail as before her trial.

MR. BALFOUR'S FAREWELL TO DUBLIN.

MR. Balfour on Monday (Nov. 9), before leaving Dublin, received visits from heads of several departments of the public service and others who had official intercourse with him. Subsequently Mr. Balfour inspected the Royal Irish Constabulary, and delivered a brief address to the men. Ireland, he said, had reason to be proud of "the force," and far distant might be the day when anything would be done to fundamentally alter the constitution or destroy the great corps of which they were members.

Mr. Balfour arrived in London on Tuesday and attended that day's Cabinet meeting as Frist Lord of the Treasury.

Mr. Balfour has written to Mr. Ion T. Hamilton, declining the proffered compliment of a public banquet on the occasion of his relinquishing the office of Chief Secretary for Ireland. He observes that he cannot claim to have done more than his duty during his tenure of office, and he feels that the precedent set by carrying out the proposal would be a bad one.

Mr. Balfour has appointed Mr. T. Browning, C.B., his first official private secretary, and Mr. W. Hayes Fisher, M.P., and Mr. George Wyndham, M.P., assistant private secretaries, in his new capacity as First Lord of the Treasury. Mr. Browning has been for many years at the Irish office.

INDIA: THE LAND OF REGRETS.

India, writes the *Anti-Jacobin*, is essentially a country at which Englishmen grumble while they have to live there, but which they regret when they leave it. When their Indian life has become a thing of the past, the annoying details of it fade out of sight, and the broad outline of its charms remain in the memory. The heat, dust, insects, the short-comings of native servants, do not seem so formidable or vexatious when they are no longer actually present; while the shining, windless days, the comforts of a large and easy going establishment, and, above all, the freedom and space of India stand out more clearly. The retired Anglo-Indian, who is confined with little to occupy him in some small stuffy suburban house under the depressing pall of London fog, or the narrow area of some wind-tormented town on the coast, looks back with longing on those days when he rode from camp to camp along the immense plains shining with corn and long jungle grasses, and groves of noble trees, in that sweet Indian season before the hot weather has set in and the air is so delicious in the morning and the evening. He forgets the hot weather, or thinks that even that was not without its glory. Moreover, he feels a loss of freedom. It does not seem to him, unused to the English atmosphere, that true liberty consists in the possession of a tiny fraction of political power in the shape of a vote for a constituency. His idea of freedom is the liberty to walk or ride or shoot in whatever direction fancy leads him. In England he is stopped here by a wall, here by a hedge or fence, here by a notice saying genially that trespassers will be prosecuted. He can only obtain shooting by invitation or by paying heavily for it. In India after his day's work is done, he can take his gun or rifle and wander in any direction across cultivated or waste land in pursuit of black buck, or antelope, hares, partridges, quail or sandgrouse, or the snipe and wild duck which swarm in the marshes. Or, in many districts, he can enjoy a gallop in the early morn after wild boar, spear in hand, the finest and most hand-to-hand sport (so to speak) ever yet invented. Or for a month's leave, he can camp in the jungle and chase the wily tiger or leopard, or march through the splendid mountain and forest scenery of the Himalayas, or fish for the mighty mahseer where the rivers emerge from the hills. What wonder if he finds English life somewhat tame and cramped after all this? If he reads a book like "Wild Life in a Southern Country" he may say with surprise, "What a fuss about stoats and rabbits and tomtits! What is all this compared with a great Indian forest, swarming with life of all kinds, strange, fierce and beautiful?"

Then, too, except in some large stations, how easy are the laws of dress and manners! As for the natives nothing that he could wear or do would much surprise them. If he walked about attired in nothing but a shirt they would probably only say, if they said anything, "This is a new kind of Sahib." In England, also, he misses the comradeship and good-fellowship which exists among men who are all engaged in various manners in one great public work. He misses the free and unquestioning hospitality of men who pass their lives in out-of-the-way stations and are delighted to welcome a new-comer—the unity and commonalty of social life in the larger places.

India, as Sir Alfred Lyall has called it in an often quoted poem, is, indeed, the Land of Regrets. While they are in exile there, Englishmen regret, and often bitterly, the home and family life, and some of them the intellectual, artistic or literary pleasures which they might have been enjoying in England; but when at last they return home, too tired or old to habituate themselves to English ways and find new pursuits and objects of interest, they often regret the free, spacious, active, and adventurous life which was theirs in the East, and of the two, perhaps, the last regret is sometimes the keener. Past scenes are purified and beautified in passing through the memory.

When to the session of sweet silent thought
I summon up remembrance of things past.

Happiest, perhaps, are they who live entirely in the present; happiest the minds that do not brood on alternatives, or contrast "what is" with "what was" or "what might be."

THE RUPEE.

No more potent immediate influence on the sterling value of the rupee exists, remarks the *Daily News*, than the amount of Council drafts on India. According to Messrs. Sage and Gwynne's circular, issued on Nov. 12, "the Indian Budget for 1890-91 provided for Indian Council Drafts to yield (at 1s 4.552d.) 14,989,000£. The total amount realised was 15,969,054£., and the exchange 1s. 6·09d. The Indian Budget for 1891-92 provides for India Council Drafts to yield (at 1s 5¼d.) 16,000,000£. The average amount to be drawn per week upon this basis is about 43 lacs at 1s 4¾d. On Nov. 4 an advertisement was issued announcing that tenders will be received on Nov. 11 for 30 lacs of rupees." These bald facts tend to strengthen the value of the rupee; for it is ascertained: firstly, that the sales of drafts already exceed by 860,000£. those sold in the corresponding thirty-two weeks of the financial year 1890; and, secondly, the immediate offers are so small as to allow silver a chance of coming into demand as an alternative form of remittance to the East. Apart from facts of this kind, it appears that Russia is about to prohibit exports of what from that country—asion which would raise the price of the Indian article and, in other ways, augment the demand for rupees. The value of this coin has been lately depressed by a fall in silver, which has proceeded from two causes: first, the cessation of Spanish demand, the Madrid exchange being so low as to increase the cost of the metal to the Government of Spain; secondly, the development of an anti-silver sentiment in America, as testified by the recent elections. Mr. McKinley owed his success to his antagonism to the agitation for free Coinage of silver and his advocacy of an honest dollar; but it is not generally known that the protectionist tariff which bears his name is in favour of the value of the metal. Authorities on the silver-mining industry in America maintain that the McKinley tariff has done more than anything this year to check the production of silver in the United States. That tariff, it seems, almost prohibits the import from Mexico of soft "fluxing" ores, without which the harder material in the mines of North America cannot be conveniently worked. Supposing the coinage demand from Spain to revive, there will remain little beyond the "sentiment" displayed in the American elections to repress the price of silver and of the rupee. There is hardly any immediate question of the repeal of the Silver Act, which compels the United States to convert 4,500,000 ounces of silver into legal tender currency every month. It is a foolish law enough and one which would ultimately lead to great mischief in the United States were not so rich and so ready to pay for vast and expensive experiments in economics.

THE LATE LORD NAPIER OF MAGDALA.

On Nov. 10 the final meeing of the Mansion House Committee of the fund for raising a memorial to Field-Marshal Lord Napier of Magdala, Constable of the Tower, was held in the Long Parlour. General Lord Chelmsford presided, and among those present were General Sir F. Chapman, General Sir George Higginson, General Sir Peter Lumsden, General Sir Owen Burne, Lieutenant-General Gordon Pritchard, Lieutenant-General Godfrey Clarke, Mr. T. H. Thornton, Colonel Prendergast Wah, Mr. A. Cave, Mr. G. W. Rusden, Mr. C. Sligo de Bathonier, and Mr. Lowes Dickinson. The report sted that the total sum received had been 5,446£. The statue of Lord Napier in Waterloo place, by Sir Edgr Boehm, R. A., and the granite pedestal, with the indental expenses of the unveiling, cost 3,468£. The comittee had devoted a farther portion of the fund—5£.—to providing a simple and suitable memorial in the crypt of St. Paul's Cathedral over Lord Napier's grave including a mosaic pavement and a mural panel, with a medallion portrait in marble of Lord Napier I Mr. W. F. Woodington. A tablet in brass had also een placed in the chapel of St. Peter-ad vincula, in the Tower of London, in commemoration of Lord Napier's tenure of office as Constable. At Lord Napier wish a perpetual presentation for a girl in the Sdiers' Daughters' Home at Hampstead would be bought, and the balance of the fund would be devoted founding some annual prize or prizes at the Roal School for Officers' daughters, at Bath. On the motion of Lord Chelmsford the report was adopted, id votes of thanks were accorded to Sir H. A. Isaac in whose Mayoralty the fund was started, to Geral Sir Martin Dillon and Colonel Sir. H. Sandrd, the hon secretaries, and to Lord Chelmsford, the cirman. It was resolved, in the event of its meetir with the approval of those concerned, to add to the inscription on Lord Napier's statue a record of the fact that he was colonel-commandant of the Royal Engineers.

AN INDIAN OFFICER'S INSOLVENCY

Under a receiving order mad aginst James Edwin Lancefield Staples, a statement of affairs has been submitted showing liabilities 1588£., of which 8,040£. is expected to rank, with asets 454£. From the observations of the Official Receiver (Mr. A. H. Wildy) it appears that the debtor, who gives an address in Princes Street, Hanover Square retired from the Majesty's Indian Army in 1884 [illegible] and has a pension of [illegible] his insolvency is the inability to [illegible] that purpose, and no [illegible] curred indebtedness [illegible] the suspect of borrowed money [illegible] sory acts, which the debtor [illegible] person to [illegible] of a limited liability company [illegible] further [illegible] 1£. Mr. [illegible] going [illegible] settlement shall [illegible] Crest Not [illegible] treated as "party [illegible] certain articles of jewelry and [illegible] de bro[illegible] stated that contingent or [illegible] amount ing to 10,000£ are in respect of [illegible] to him to secure which he has [illegible] his executors under the will of [illegible]

ADVER[illegible] by a [illegible] bach [illegible] Mrs. [illegible] relieve [illegible] harmless [illegible] quiet sleep [illegible] little chee[illegible] soothes the[illegible] relieves [illegible] known remedy [illegible] arising from [illegible] SLOW'S SO[illegible] dosers every[illegible]

NOTICES.

Vinolia Powder

FOR TOILET, NURSERY, TENDER , &c

"Superseding the old toilet powders, which are apt to cause acne spots on the face by blocking up the pores of the skin."—*Lady's Pictorial.*

VINOLIA POWDER — A Soothing, Soluble, Silken, Rose Dusting Powder, Antiseptic, Protective.

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"Vinolia Powder is an impalpable rose dusting powder, soluble, of remarkable fineness, and well adapted for the nursery, toilet, weeping surfaces, and sweating feet."

VINOLIA SOAP — contains unchangeable cream, instead of soda and potash, and is guaranteed pure. It does not dry the skin.

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"An ideal Soap, delightfully perfumed, and the skin has a velvety feeling after washing with it."

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"Odour delicate, an article of excellent quality."

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"For acne spots on the face, and particularly for eczema, it is undoubtedly efficacious, frequently healing eruptions and removing pimples in a few days."

VINOLIA CREAM — THE LANCET.
"An Emollient Cream for the skin in eczema, rash, eruptions, &c."

CHAMPAGNE
CLOS ST-URBAIN
Dry
Medium dry
Extra dry.
Edmond Besserat
PROPRIETOR
AY, near REIMS
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
Purveyor to
THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES THE PRINCES OF BOURBON
THEIR IMPERIAL & ROYAL HIGHNESSES the ARCHDUKES of AUSTRIA. — HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE COUNT OF BARDI.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS
Can be obtained of H. J. MARTYN, *Penang.*

VIAL'S WINE
TRADE MARK.
TONIC ANALEPTIC INVIGORATING. WITH QUINA ESSENCE OF MEAT PHOSPHATE OF LIME.
The most agreeable and energetic Tonic for Convalescents, Aged People, Females, Weakly Children, and all Delicate Persons.
Absolutely indispensable for the formation and development of muscular flesh, and the osseous system.
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NOTICES.

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for which Cod Liver oil is prescribed are cured by the
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The only remedy of its kind containing all the principles of Cod Liver Oil and having an agreeable flavour
Approved by the United Medical Profession
Awarded various Medals
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Can only be cured by Lythia Ch. LE PERDRIEL'S effervescing granulated salts of Lythia, taken in small doses are a sure remedy for Stone, Gravel, etc.

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THAPSIA REVULSIVE PLASTER
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SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS
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Poverty of blood, loss of appetite
the best remedy
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of cinchona
of the nutritive principles of meat
It is an analeptic par excellence and a powerful restorer of the strength.

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infallible, and preservative
Cures promptly, without additional means, all recent or chronic discharges of the urinary organs,
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CAPSULES
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These capsules possess the tonic properties of tar combined with the antiblennorrhagic action of copaiba. They do not fatigue the stomach and do not produce diarrhœa or nausea. They constitute the remedy par excellence in the treatment of discharges whether recent or chronic.
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Dr GUILLIÉ'S
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have been used with the greatest success for over 60 YEARS in cases of Constipation, Liver Complaints, Painful digestion, Epidemics, Fevers, Diseases of the Stomach, etc., etc.
The genuine Dr Guillié's Elixir and Pills bear the signature Paul Gage.
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Scrofulous Cachexis, Green Sickness, Leucorrhœa, Difficult Menstruation, Anæmia, Constitutional Syphilis, Phthisis, etc.
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CELEBRATED PILLS,
OF UNALTERABLE IODIDE
OF IRON,
Approved by the Paris Academy of Medicine,
Are the best remedy.
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Scrofulous, Syphilitic Skin Diseases
SUCCESSFULLY CURED BY
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Depuratory Iodorised
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Insist upon having above label, printed in four colours
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Oppression, Suffocating, Coughs, Colds, Chest, Neuralgia, &c.
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The Best and Purest COCOA

BASS GREEN DIAMOND
LIGHTER THAN GERMAN BEER.
Purest and Lightest ALE extant.

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BASS GREEN DIAMOND.
FULL SIZE BOTTLES.
Can be obtained of REACHER & Co., Ld.; and of the principal dealers in India.

FORTIFY THE SYSTEM.
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA
Is the only Preparation recognized by the Faculty as a wonderful
PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA — Has maintained its reputation for over Sixty Years as the most reliable remedy for Tropical Disorders.
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA — For Torpid Liver, Debility, Attenuation of Body, Lassitude.
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A LITTLE TAKEN DAILY IS THE BEST PREVENTIVE OF ILLNESS.
INDISPENSABLE TO THOSE WHO VALUE HEALTH.
RELIABLE EVIDENCE OF SUPERIORITY.
CAUTION. Beware of Worthless and Injurious Imitations. REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—Lancet.
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"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—Sir R. Martin.
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Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers in Small, Medium, and Large Bottles.

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ONCE TRIED NONE OTHER USED.
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PROOF. At 117, High Holborn, E. BURGESS has a museum of EXTRACTIONS by these remedies, consisting of Cancers, Tumours, Polypi, and Diseased Bone, also numerous Photographs of most serious cases which have all been cured by the LION PILLS and OINTMENT. E. B. invites the fullest enquiry into each case published by him, and is confident that no other remedy can show a tithe of such results.
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C/o SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE, BOMBAY, 4th July, 1891.
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I have much pleasure in sending you a voluntary testimonial from the East. I have been suffering for 7 years from a wound in the shin, through a bullet wound in the last Chilian war with Peru. It was Eczema in my left hand, caused by acid, called Sulphuric Acid, burning the nails and flesh clean to the bone.
I have tried every cure to no effect, until a friend of mine begged of me to try your Ointment and Pills; I was disheartened of trying; being a poor man, my means were exhausted, not being able to attend my work proper for 6 years.
I tried 1 Box of Pills and 1 Box of Ointment, when to my surprise I found a wonderful alteration in my hand and leg. Not having means, I borrowed, and sent for more, and wonderful to relate, in 3 months I am as whole as the day I was born.
Dear Sir, I think it my duty to reveal this cure to the known world; I would not be doing my duty if I concealed the benefit I have received from your wonderful remedies. I am working at present for Messrs. Walsh, Lovett, Mitchell and Co., Contractors, Bombay, and will prove this statement to anyone doubting the testimonial.
Hoping you will show this to the world's long sufferers,
I remain yours ever grateful, WM. PRETTYJOHNS,
Native of Dartmouth, Devonshire, England.
Ulcers, Abscesses, Cancers, Tumours, Polypuses, Piles, Bad Legs, Old and Poisoned Wounds, including dog, insect, and other bites, stings, and every form of Eruption and Skin Disease, Eczema, Psoriasis, &c., effectually cured by the LION OINTMENT & PILLS.
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THE PROVIDENCE MILLS SPINNING COMPANY, BRADFORD, Yorks, England,
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FOR TOILET & NURSERY.
Specially prepared for the delicate skin of LADIES and CHILDREN and others sensitive to the Weather, Winter or Summer.
REDNESS, ROUGHNESS & CHAPPING PREVENTED.
FAIR WHITE HANDS
BRIGHT CLEAR COMPLEXION
SOFT HEALTHFUL SKIN
Prof. Sir R. ERAMUS WILSON, F.R.S. (Late President Royal College of Surgeons, England)
"PEARS' SOAP is an article of the nicest and most careful manufacture, and one of the most refreshing and agreeable balms for the skin."
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HUDSON'S SOAP is a protector. Everything washed with it is purified and sweetened. It destroys all germs of disease harbored in dirt, and removes accumulations of grease. The Healthiest, Sweetest Happiest Homes are those where HUDSON'S SOAP is in daily use.
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Lawns, Laces, Linen, Shirts, Collars, Sheets, Table-cloths, Towels, etc., keep a good colour if regularly washed with HUDSON'S SOAP. Hudson's Leaves no Smell. Excellent for washing Flannels and Woollen Underclothing.
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HUDSON'S SOAP removes Grease from Stove Tops, Cooking Ranges, Kitcheners, Hot Plates, etc. Copper and Enamelled Pans are not likely to burn if scoured with HUDSON'S SOAP.
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The Nursery Floor should be regularly scoured with HUDSON'S SOAP. It will dry quickly and the room will be sweetened and purified. Also Baths, Feeding Bottles and all Nursery Utensils.
SPARKLING GLASS.
Bright China. HUDSON'S SOAP saves the drudgery of "Washing-up." Removes Grease from Glass, China, Dinner-ware, Knives, Forks, Spoons, etc., with less liability to breakage. Leaves no Smell.
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Ease, Speed, Cleanliness and Economy with HUDSON'S SOAP, very little Scrubbing and no Drudgery. Stone Steps, Balconies and Window-sills will always look nice if washed down with HUDSON'S SOAP.
Hudson's removes all obstinate Dirt. Greasy marks and stains disappear like magic.
The Order of the Day in every well-governed Home
USE HUDSON'S SOAP
A Pure Dry Soap, in Fine Powder, in 1-lb., ½-lb., and ¼-lb. Packets.
LATHERS FREELY, SOFTENS WATER.
Reward! HUDSON'S SOAP is a Money Saver, a Time Saver, a Linen Saver, a Glass and China Saver. All who use it Daily are rewarded with Purity, Health and Satisfaction.

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A perfect blending of the Choicest Brands of the Highest Classes of fine Old Whiskies in their Native Purity, as produced in Scotland, absolutely untampered with.
MATURED IN SHERRY CASKS. TWELVE YEARS OLD AGE POSITIVELY GUARANTEED.
A LUXURY IN PURE SCOTCH WHISKIES.
The letters B.O.S. are the Name, Brand, and Registered Trade Mark of this matchless Old Scotch Whisky.
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12 Years Old *** (Gold Capsule.)
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An exquisite blending, possessing a flavour so rare, a character so novel and so entirely its own, that it may fairly claim the very first place among high-class stimulants. Clever judges pronounce it unique & unrivalled. B.O.S. is remarkable for its "delicious individuality of flavour," mellowness and softness on the palate—"A very nectar" in marked contrast to ordinary blended Whiskies, which are more or less dominated by one or other of the Whiskies used in blending.
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The proprietors are skilled blenders of Scotch Whiskies, but in all the experience of their Firm, extending nearly over the present century, they have never been able to accomplish anything so fully complying with the most exacting tests, as is now presented in this special blend of B.O.S.
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Is the CHEAPEST AND MOST EFFECTIVE ELECTRIC APPLIANCE ever offered to the Public, and for restoring lost nerve and muscular power it has no equal.
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Whilst powerful enough to deliver a needle across the Atlantic Ocean, is so painless that a child can wear it without discomfort, and for RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO, and NEURALGIA it acts like a charm. Testimonials for TORPID LIVER, INDIGESTION, and NERVOUS DEBILITY have been received by thousands at
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The only medicine having obtained a reward.
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PLEASANT TO TAKE. CERTAIN IN ACTION.
WITHOUT A RIVAL FOR CONSTIPATION.
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Such diseases as BILIOUSNESS, Sick Headache, Torpid Liver, Dizziness, Flatulence, Piles, Indigestion, Headache, Looseness of Spirits, Neuralgia, &c., are well known to emanate from Constipation.
Sandell's Antiseptic Sublimate
PELLOID Registered Trade Mark.
The most convenient, Cheapest, and reliable Disinfectant brought before the public. The tablet can be carried in the pocket, and one pelloid dissolved in a quart of water makes a most efficient Disinfectant, free from any smell.
IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.
SANDELL'S HAIR RESTORER.
T. O. SANDELL has at last discovered a Hair Restorer that is free from sediment, and quite harmless, which will Restore Grey Hair to its original colour, and cause New Hair to grow on bald spots, if the hair glands are not decayed and gone.
All the above Sold all over India by the leading Chemists, or by
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THE BLACKMAN Air Propeller
SIXTEEN HIGHEST AWARDS.
For VENTILATING and COOLING Purposes,
Moves Air in any direction at the rate of about 15,000 cubic feet per horse-power per minute.
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If the necessary data be furnished, we supply free with each Blackman a working tracing of its application, based on wide and successful special experience.
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Cadbury's (REGISTERED) Cocoa
GUARANTEED PURE GUARANTEED SOLUBLE
IS ABSOLUTELY PURE.
Cadbury's Cocoa is guaranteed to be pure Cocoa. Cadbury's Cocoa is Soluble in Boiling Milk and Water.
Cadbury's Cocoa contains all the delicious aroma of the natural article, without the excess proportions of fat.
Cadbury's Cocoa is not reduced in value by the addition of Starch, Sugar, &c.
Cadbury's Cocoa is specially rich in flesh-forming and strength-sustaining qualities.
Cadbury's Cocoa is a gentle stimulant, and sustains against hunger & bodily fatigue.
Cadbury's Cocoa is delicious, nutritious, digestible, comforting, and a refined beverage suitable for all Seasons of the year.
In the whole process of manufacturing Cadbury's pure Cocoa the automatic machinery employed obviates the necessity for its being once touched by the human hand.
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Sold Everywhere ORIGINAL, in Bottles at 12 Annas & Rs. 1/8 to Rs. 10.
CHLORODYNE
CURES FEVERS, INFLUENZA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and ASTHMATIC CHOLERA. ACUTE & CHRONIC RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, COLIC, HYSTERIA, DELIRIUM, SLEEPLESSNESS, DENGUE FEVERS.

NOTICES.
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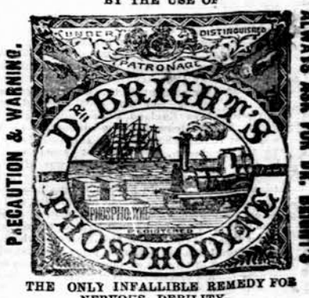

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Printed and published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
AGENTS—London: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitehall Street, London, E.C. Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—Calcutta: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.